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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## THE PREMIER AMONG THE PEOPLE.

As if to fortify himself for the work of Cabinet Councils, now about to commence, and of Parliament, whose appointed time is drawing near, Lord Palmerston has been renewing his acquaintance with the people of England. Last week, at Manchester and Liverpool, and this week at London, he has addressed large and influential bodies of his countrymen. On each occasion his tone has been worthy of a British statesman. He has spoken manfully, and been received enthusiastically. His words, and the response which they excited in the popular heart, have been reported throughout Europe by the ubiquitous, and, in despite of M. Walewski, the free, press of London. Their effect has been to increase the confidence of Englishmen in their Government, and to discourage all those despotisms of the Continent which calculate upon the weakness of this country. The subtle agencies of electricity bore to St. Petersburg, ere the British Premier had come to his perorations, the salutary warnings and the dignified remonstrances which were intended for the Emperor Alexander. Whatever be the designs of Russia, whatever be the fatalities of her past or the exigencies of her future policy, the words of Lord Palmerston cannot have been spoken in vain. We may be well assured that they will lose no portion of their effect by coming from Lancashire.

Those who reflect upon the small beginnings of the late war will remember how much encouragement for his evil purpose was drawn by the Czar Nicholas from the presumed ultra-peacefulness of Manchester. Misinterpreting the popular voice and tendencies of England, he thought that Messrs. Cobden and Bright, who had been all-powerful in wielding the democracy to procure the repeal of the Corn-laws, were equally powerful to lead the democracy to the paths of peace, and to make it indifferent to the policy of the Continent, to the safety of the European commonwealth, and to the honour of



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England. He thought that we were mere shopkeepers, and that we hated the French; that we had much love of profit, and no love for the eternal principles of right and justice. The progress of the war speedily and terribly undeceived him. He found to his cost that, if such were the opinions of Manchester and its spokesmen, they were not the opinions of Great Britain, and he died of grief and vexation at the discovery, and of the great catastrophes which followed in its wake.

To Lord Palmerston is due the credit of having restored Manchester to its proper place in the estimation of the world, and of proving that its influential and intelligent people are in no wise inferior in patriotic spirit and wholesome public feeling to the inhabitants of other great cities and hives of industry, and to the great bulk of the English, Scotch, and Irish population. Manchester is itself again. The words spoken by Lord Palmerston, and so cordially re-echoed by its people of all ranks and classes and shades of political sentiment, found none to gainsay them in the city that was once supposed to be the school, the Academy, and very Stoa of the doctrine that defensive and offensive war were alike wicked and unjustifiable. Of Messrs. Cobden and Bright—prevented from appearing in public by domestic or personal affliction—we desire to speak with all respect and honour; but the public may well be excused for asking if there were there no others of their opinion to confront Lord Palmerston in Manchester, and to seize so splendid an opportunity of preaching the Japanisation of Great Britain, the beauty of peace at any price, and the paramount duty of non-intervention? There was not one to show himself. The war-horse neighed and snorted, and the geese which once thought they might have saved the Capitol refrained from one solitary cackle. Henceforth there will be no mistake in Russia or elsewhere as to the opinions of Manchester.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet on Monday night the Prime Minister was equally outspoken. He rendered full justice to that



MONTESARCHIO, IN THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES, THE PRISON OF THE BARON POERIO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



indomitable spirit—no less of the tax-paying than of the fighting portion of the people—without which no Minister could have wrought out to any honourable or successful conclusion the bold and generous policy which prompted the war in defence of the independence of Turkey. He warned the Emperor of Russia that that spirit was still alive to keep watch over the equilibrium of Europe, and to insist on the honourable and rigid fulfilment of the Treaty of Paris. The words were calm and few, but full of meaning; and repeated as they were in substance, if not actually in form, in Manchester, in Liverpool, and in London, to three several audiences of Englishmen, there will be no risk that the Czar or any other Potentate will misunderstand them, or attribute them to the unthinking enthusiasm of a moment, rather than to deliberate design. One such sentence from a man in the position of Lord Palmerston, addressed to an intelligent and numerous audience like that of Manchester, or the guests of the Lord Mayor of London, is worth a whole library of protocols and diplomatic notes. And, if the actual peace be not broken by Russia, the world will, we suspect, be far more indebted for the result to the energy, tact, and courage of Lord Palmerston than to the wisdom or the humility of the Czar, or the philosophical *laissez faire* of the French Emperor.

There is one portion of his Lordship's addresses to his countrymen which seems to call for even more notice at the hands of the press than the short, emphatic sentences which were especially aimed at the Emperor of Russia and the persons who advise and conduct his policy. In answer to a remark from Mr. Brotherton, a Salford, Lord Palmerston alluded to the imputations which upon former occasions were cast upon him personally, of a disposition to risk, without necessity, the peace of the country, and to go, if not into the thick, at least to the verge of wars with other countries. His Lordship affirmed that those accusations were founded upon a misconception of the nature of things; and that a country like this, with great interests at stake, and a great reputation to maintain—with Englishmen scattered over the whole face of the globe—with their property floating upon every ocean—with commercial transactions extending to the remotest corners of the earth—did well to guard against the approach of insult, and the very appearance of wrong. It was easier, he truly said, to stop the beginnings of evil than to find a remedy when the evil rose to a great magnitude, and when serious efforts might be required to check it. Therefore his object had been, not to bring on a war, but to prevent it. The cheers which greeted these pregnant sentences proved that, so far as his immediate audience was concerned, his Lordship had struck a sympathetic chord. The chord will vibrate in other circles and in wider spheres, and awaken a response throughout the empire, both at home and in its most distant colonies and dependencies. It is in the true spirit of the famous declaration in the affair of Don Pacifico; that declaration which was the first step to the popularity of Lord Palmerston, and the remembrance of which did as much as his known talents to raise him to the high position which he has since occupied. While our Ministers and statesmen have this pluck positive, and our soldiers, our sailors, and our whole people this pluck superlative, the sun of the national glory will not set. Whilst Great Britain is thus true to herself, she may defy the craft or the violence of any number of foes; and, in case of need, may look about for allies among the peoples, if she cannot discover them amongst the Governments, of the world.

## SKETCHES IN NAPLES.

### BARON CARLO POERIO.

CARLO POERIO is the second son of the distinguished orator, Giuseppe Poerio, himself a tried friend of liberty, having been imprisoned in Neapolitan dungeons three or four times for his political opinions. In the family of Poerio liberty is a tradition. Giuseppe Poerio, the father of the subject of the sketch, who had been imprisoned, and escaped from death almost by a miracle, in 1799, in 1820, from his place in Parliament, boldly denounced the forced entrance and intervention of the Austrians. After a long exile he returned to his country, and died in 1843. His brother Raffaele, also an exile in 1821, bore arms and acquired fame in the service of France. When the cry of independence was raised he returned to Italy, and entered the service of Piedmont. A nephew, Errico, fought bravely in the war of 1848, and was wounded. Alessandro, the brother of Carlo, died gloriously when fighting against the Austrians at Mestre, on the 29th October, 1848. Carlo Poerio remains almost the sole representative of the family, and he is in chains in the prisons of Montesarchio.

One of the first acts of Bozzelli, constituted Minister of Interior in 1848, was to place his former companion of imprisonment in the office of Minister of Police. On the breaking up of this Ministry he was transferred to the Ministry of Public Instruction, which he did not long occupy. Elected to represent them by the people of the capital and of Terra di Lavoro, Poerio took his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, and maintained throughout his short Parliamentary career the same consistent and dignified conduct which had always distinguished him. But all could not save him from false accusations and insult. On the 13th March, 1849, the Chambers were dissolved, orders having been first given to the Guard to load. From that time they have never been summoned, and the fate of Poerio has become one of the most painful and disgraceful episodes of Neapolitan history. Dreading this friend of liberty, the Government menaced, yet prepared the path for his flight; but he preferred honour to safety, and would not compromise his reputation by what he considered an indirect admission of the charges brought against him. He was therefore arrested and tried, and condemned of course to prison and to chains. The details of his sufferings we cannot give here; but they will hereafter form one of the darkest pages of modern history, and one of the most disgraceful illustrations of the present reign. He has had his property sequestered to pay the expenses of his iniquitous trial, and he now remains feeble and penniless, but with mind intact and a conscience serene.

Such is a brief account of the subject of our Sketch, the Baron Carlo Poerio—once constitutional Minister of his Majesty King Ferdinand II.—now prisoner in the Castle of Montesarchio.

### THE PRISONS OF MONTESARCHIO.

Who has not heard of Montesarchio? Its very name must be stereotyped on the imaginations of the whole civilised world, for within its walls are imprisoned the defenders of constitutional liberty—the victims of despotism. A word or two upon its early history. Its name has been the cause of much controversy amongst antiquaries; but perhaps the most probable conjecture is that which derives it from Mons Arcis, so called from the fortress and the towers which crown the summit. Not far from it was the ancient Caudium, and also the Caudine Forks; and, though the site of the former can not be exactly determined, the aqueducts, vases, fragments of columns, and inscriptions which have been discovered at Montesarchio prove its high antiquity. During the invasion of Saracens, in the ninth century, the population of the neighbouring country fled to Montesarchio, adding to its buildings, and increasing the number of its inhabitants. The situation of the town, which encircles the base

and sides of the mountain, is very beautiful, and the air is healthy; but on the summit the climate is very rigid. The castle and the grounds belonging to it were formerly the property of the family of the Marchese del Vasto; but it has recently been purchased by the Government, with the intention of converting it into a cellular prison. To this castle were transferred some time last year from the prisons of Montefusco the political victims Baron Poerio, once the confidential Minister of Ferdinand II., and his unhappy companions. The chambers of the castle were described in the month of April, in evidence which cannot be doubted, as being so damp that bread became green in a day, salt liquified, and the vapour rose from the damp garments of the prisoners when they stood in the sun. Some suffered from rheumatism, others from complaints in the chest; several were in hospital; all wore a chain—even a man in bed, and another who was dying of consumption. Since then death has relieved the latter, Zenli by name; and the surgeon has opened tumours, occasioned by the friction of chains, in Baron Poerio's side within the last few weeks. Those who live now appeal from Neapolitan to European justice. A court of civilised nations is sitting upon their case and that of six millions of people. May the award of that court be such as not only to release them from their imprisonment, but to restore them to the full and safe enjoyment of constitutional liberty!

Montesarchio, in the province of Principato Ulteriore, and the diocese of Benevento, is eight miles distant from Montefusco, twenty-three from Naples, and ten from Benevento. The old castle was built by Giovanni Carafa, in the reign of the Emperor Charles V., and it is now a ruin. The existing castle is a modern building, with drawbridge and portcullis, which are kept in use. There are three stories in this castellated prison—the first of which is allotted to the prisoners, the second to the hospital, and the third to the soldiers and guard. In the first story doors open out of a corridor into many distinct chambers, in each of which several prisoners are confined together. The ceiling of each room inclines downward to the window, which springs from the ground, so that a prisoner stoops as he approaches a window, and seats himself on the ground to enjoy the light. If a friend is permitted to visit them, he is admitted into a chamber with a window guarded by bars, through which he communicates with his unhappy friend or relative. But, as if this indulgence were too much, an interval is railed off from the window, to prevent the too near approach of the prisoner.

Such is the prison-house of men whose names are household words in Europe, and to whom the Government fears to do justice.

The picturesque scene of the street-life of Naples, engraved at page 490, is from a sketch by an Italian artist; it shows one of the markets of the city, with its varieties of costume and character—the peasantry and market-people and the visitors; and through the vista of the street is seen the smoking Vesuvius.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The Ministerial crisis in France is understood to be over for the present; and, if we are to believe those journals which profess to speak semi-officially, the *entente cordiale* between France and England is as firm as ever. The Russian influences are said to have failed in making any impression upon the French Emperor, who sees clearly enough that the faithful execution of the Treaty of Paris is alike demanded by sound policy and good faith.

The following reply made by the Emperor to the speech of the Russian Ambassador, on Wednesday last, on the occasion of the latter presenting his credentials, may be thought to show a bias towards St. Petersburg, but that is only a matter of sentiment. France must always have the credit of being the politest nation in the world. England is content with being honest and plain-spoken:—

Monsieur le Comte.—As soon as the Treaty of Peace was signed it became my constant care, without weakening my ancient alliances, to modify by kind acts (*adoucir par de bons procédés*) all that which the strict execution of certain conditions might make severe. I learnt with pleasure that my Ambassador at St. Petersburg, animated by these sentiments, had succeeded in winning the good will of the Emperor Alexander. The same welcome awaits you here, you may rest assured, because, independently of your own personal merits, you represent a Sovereign who so nobly knows how to impose silence on sad reminiscences, which war too often leaves behind, to think only of the advantages of a sincere peace by entertaining friendly relations.

Among other rumours afloat in Paris it is now said that there will be no new meeting of the Congress of Paris. The Commissioners of the Five Great Powers will assemble at Constantinople, and there settle all questions relating to the Principalities, Bolgrad, and the Isle of Serpents. Till those questions are arranged, the Austrian troops will remain in the Principalities and the English fleet in the Black Sea.

A letter, dated Constantinople, November 3, contains the following account of the last attempt of the Russians to gain a footing on the forbidden spot:—

The Russians have made another attempt to land at the Serpents' Island. They sent a steamer there to land provisions, water, and clothing for the seven men, as well as different materials for the lighthouse. Captain Vansittart, of her Majesty's ship *Magicienne*, the superior officer in command of the station, went on board, and informed the Russian commander that he could not allow him to land; but that he was ready to take off in his boat the provisions and clothing, but not the materials for the lighthouse, as the latter has been in a perfect state since the 15th of the present month—displaying a splendid revolving light after the best model, and with the latest improvements. He offered likewise to take the commanding officer with him on shore, and allow him to communicate with his countrymen. While the conversation was carried on a boat pushed off from the Russian steamer towards the island, but was prevented from landing; and the Russian steamer departed *re infecta*, after having given over the provisions and clothing.

On the 30th October the *St. Jean d'Acre*, *Cressy*, and *Retribution* entered the Bosphorus. The *Colossus*, *Cesar*, and other ships were expected, and it was believed that the whole of the British fleet would pass the winter at Constantinople. The Sultan has not only informed the Divan that the stay of the British fleet in the Black Sea is necessary, but "that he takes the entire responsibility on himself."

### THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Austrian Government has confirmed Lieut.-General de Marziani in the command of the Imperial troops for the time they may have to remain in the Principalities. As before, he will have under his orders General de Gablentz, who has his headquarters at Jassy. The points where the Austrians have garrisons are—in Wallachia: Bucharest, Tergovist, Ibrail, Giurgevo, Kraiovo, and Kalafat; and in Moldavia: Jassy, Husch, Galatz, and Doroghoia. In the early part of October detachments were sent from other points to Ismail, Ront, and Kilia. Since the departure of General Coronini, in July last, the effective strength of the corps of occupation has not been increased; but frequent movements of troops have taken place in consequence of its being necessary to lighten the pressure on the people, whose resources are very restricted. These movements gave rise to reports of the army having been reinforced by fresh arrivals of troops.

### AMERICA.—THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

By the *Persia*, which arrived at Liverpool on the night of the 7th inst., we have news from New York to the 28th ult.

Official returns from all the counties in Pennsylvania have been received. They give a Democratic majority of 2774. The following comparative statement of the number of votes cast in that State at the last and previous election is suggestive:—

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| Total vote in 1856   | 422,998 |
| Total vote in 1855   | 325,276 |
| Increase in one year | 97,722  |

In the Legislature the Democrats have a majority of three on joint ballot.

Referring to the Pennsylvania election, the *New York Tribune* of the 28th ult. says:—

We are not inclined to belittle the reverses of our friends in Pennsylvania and Indiana. We were sorely disappointed and depressed by them, and said so frankly. We are able to assure our friends everywhere that the prospect has greatly brightened within the last few days. All our advices from both States are cheering. The sincere friends of Fillmore, though they drew Indiana against us at the State election, cannot afford to do it again. They want to get the election into the House; and, to do this, they see that their State must not go for Buchanan. So in Illinois; so in Connecticut. Whoever really means to elect Fillmore through the agency of Congress must perceive that it will not do to throw Free States

to Buchanan. Thus our late reverses are likely to prove an important element of strength in the approaching contest. Meanwhile the Fremonterers are working with desperate energy, and good reports come in from every quarter. In a single poll-district in Chester county, Pennsylvania, there are fifty-six Fremonter voters who were not out at the State election. They are coming out next week, and will bring their neighbours with them. Friends of Fremont and Dayton! we make no boasts; we do not promise you success; but you can win it if you will.

The *New York Herald* says it has been satisfactorily ascertained that outrageous frauds were perpetrated in Indiana during the recent struggle, and the Republicans have determined to contest the election. The vote in the ninth and eleventh congressional districts is larger by 12,000 than in 1854, indicating an increase of the population of the State of more than a quarter of a million in two years. The inference is that there has been a wholesale system of personation.

Another despatch received in Washington from Governor Geary gives the particulars of the capture of a party of 240 Free-State men in Kansas, commanded by General Pomroy, Colonels Eldridge and Perry, and others.

A correspondent at Belize, Honduras, writing on the 26th September, states that the popular feeling against Americans from the United States had obtained such a height in Omoa and Truxillo that many citizens had left the mines and other fields of labour in order to return home. Thereports from the gold mines are discouraging. Only a fine sand could be found in the interior, and that was scarce. Pure gold had been discovered on the coast near Truxillo, but the men had only made one dollar a day as yet. A very uneasy state of public feeling prevailed in Belize. On the Rio Hondo, north, the Indians had commenced to interfere with the mahogany-cutters, and a chief named Luciano Zue had seized on all the wood cut on that river, and demanded a payment of four dollars per log for it. The timber had been previously bought on British account from the Yucatan people, with the consent of the Mexican Government; and if Zue did not give way some trouble was expected.

We have intelligence from Ruatan Island to the 8th October. A party of gold-hunters who left New Orleans on the 13th September, for Honduras, arrived at Ruatan on the 3rd inst. from Truxillo. The Honduras authorities at Truxillo had refused to allow them to land there, and they proceeded to Ruatan to await the return of a messenger that had been dispatched to the capital to obtain permission for them to proceed on their expedition. Persons at Ruatan, from the interior of Honduras, affirm that the stories of the existence of rich gold mines in that country are mere inventions, and that even if the party get permission to prospect they will get no gold.

### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Calcutta* arrived at Trieste on the morning of the 11th inst., from Alexandria, having left that port on the 5th inst. The India mail was to leave Alexandria on the 6th, with advices of the following dates:—viz., Calcutta, Oct. 9; Bombay, Oct. 17; Madras, Oct. 16; Ceylon, Oct. 16.

The preparations for the expedition to the Persian Gulf were continued on a large scale. A detachment from the army before Herat had seized the Afghan city of Furrath, and sent the governor a prisoner to Teheran. Advices had been received from Cabul to the 1st of October. They represent Herat as still holding out.

The directors of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway have issued an advertisement for tenders for a line from Wassma to Nagpore, a distance of 487 miles.

The native troops at Peshawur were suffering much from fever.

### THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

Intelligence to the 17th ult. has been received in Vienna from Bombay.

The preparations for the expedition against the Persian Gulf still went on with activity.

It was believed that Herat had fallen.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

In consequence of the decrease which has taken place in the strength of the Indian regiments stationed in the Bengal Presidency, an order has been received from the authorities at the War Department by Colonel H. Jervis, Commandant of the Provisional Battalion at Chatham, directing that the whole of the non-commissioned officers and men under nineteen years' service, belonging to the depôts of regiments in the Indian establishment, at Chatham Barracks, are to be medically inspected immediately at the Garrison Hospital, for the purpose of enabling the authorities at the Horse Guards to ascertain the number of troops fit for immediate embarkation, to join the service companies of their regiments in India. The following depôts of regiments on the Indian establishment were accordingly inspected at Chatham, on Saturday, viz.:—5th (the King's), 24th, 27th (Enniskillens), 32nd, 35th (Royal Sussex), 52nd Light Infantry, 53rd, 60th Royal Rifles, 61st, 70th, 75th, 81st, and 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, which, together, will furnish nearly 1000 non-commissioned officers and men, for whom tonnage will be taken up by the Hon. East India Company for their conveyance to the head-quarters of their respective regiments in India. The troops belonging to the above depôts have been instructed in the use of the Enfield rifle.

THE reduction of the Army is still proceeding at Chatham garrison, where there are about 1000 men belonging to nearly every regiment in the service still waiting to receive their discharge. On Saturday last a large draught of troops, to the number of 115 non-commissioned officers and men, selected from the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, 5th Dragoon Guards, 41st (the Welsh) Regiment, 46th, 55th, 70th, 71st Highland Light Infantry, and 83rd Regiments, were inspected at Fort Pitt Hospital by Dr. J. K. Taylor, C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, all of whom were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to be discharged from the service. In addition to this number 30 men belonging to the corps of Royal Engineers received their discharge by a Chelsea board on Friday, (a large detachment of 184 non-commissioned officers and men of the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment have been ordered to Chatham to await their discharge.

THE Secretary of State for War having decided that the married non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the regiments stationed at Chatham garrison shall be provided with separate rooms apart from the single soldiers, the sum of 6000*l.* is to be expended there in the erection of suitable outbuildings for the married troops, and an order has been given for the buildings to be at once commenced. The apartments for the married men belonging to the Royal Engineers will be situated at the back of the north stable square at Brompton Barracks, where the contractors have already commenced erecting the block of buildings. The sum stated will be expended at Chatham before the close of the military year.

THE 26th company of Royal Engineers, commanded by Captain G. E. L. Walker, R.E., have received orders to prepare for embarkation for Bermuda. Captain W. Mosse, 26th Cameronians, Instructor in Musketry, and Second-class Instructor Griffiths, are also under orders to leave Chatham for Bermuda, for the purpose of instructing the 26th Regiment in the use of the Enfield rifle.

THE freight-ship *Abyssinian*, 1140 tons burden, after shipping about twenty tons of ammunition, left Woolwich on Tuesday morning for Portsmouth, where she is to embark a portion of the German Legion, with their families, for the Cape of Good Hope. The freight-ship *Akbar* is likewise embarking military stores from Woolwich Arsenal from the Cape, and is to call at Portsmouth to receive on board a number of the German troops.

THE new class screw steam-frigate *Diadem*, 32, recently launched at Pembroke, arrived at Spithead, in tow, on Tuesday evening. This is a new class of heavy frigate, from which great results are anticipated. She is to be supplied with steam power of 800-horse. All her main-deck guns will be long sixty-eights, of ninety-five cwt. each, to throw solid shot. Her upper-deck guns will consist of four of the heaviest class of thirty-twos, and one heavy pivot-gun fore and aft. She is to be fitted out for service with all expedition.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF RUSSIA.—The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* learns from Kalisch that for many years the military force in Russian Poland has not been so small as is now the case. The whole army does not consist of more than 60,000 men, and it is not likely to be reinforced until the price of provisions has fallen in Poland. The great bulk of the Russian army is in Podolia and Volhynia. In Southern Russia, where there was formerly nothing but cavalry, there is now the whole of the second army corps, with its headquarters at Kharkoff. When the war commenced there was but one division in the Crimea, but now there are three. The correspondent concludes by remarking that in respect to Turkey the attitude of Russia is more "commanding" than before.

RUSSIA IN THE BLACK SEA.—According to the treaty of peace Russia is only to have a certain number of vessels of war in the Black Sea, but the new Steam Navigation Company will have 26 post-steamers, six other steamers, 10 tug-steamers, and 20 barques. The crews of these vessels are to have the same uniform and discipline as the sailors who are in the Imperial service.

THE Frascati Railway is to be continued without delay to the Neapolitan frontier, the King of Naples having granted permission for the execution of his own share of the line.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The first Cabinet Council, after the Ministerial holiday, was held on Tuesday, at Lord Palmerston's official residence. The Manchester organs—whose owners seem to be perfectly savage at the way in which the brilliant Premier has just stormed the stronghold of cottonism, and gained the plaudits of audiences supposed to be Messrs. Bright and Cobden's private property—actually make a grievance of the locality of the Council, complain that it was not held at the Foreign-office, and point out the change as a proof of Lord Palmerston's dictatorship. One would not be hard upon such childishness, or suggest that though the spirit of the shop and counting-house might be uneasy off its own high stool or away from its accustomed counter, it is possible that gentlemen can deliberate as calmly, and discuss as freely, round one hearthstone as round another. It is certain that the Cabinet had enough to consider to render it quite un-mindful of petty matters. It has to make itself understood in France, to understand Austria, to console Turkey, to look grave at Russia, to hold Naples at arms-length, to object to Prussia, to commiserate Spain, to frown at Greece, to watch America, to conquer Persia, and to reform England. Truly, its work seems cut out for it, and statesmen may be forgiven if, with so much before them, they called upon their chief, instead of insisting on his meeting them a few doors further-on.

We regret to record that the happiness of her Majesty's domestic circle is threatened by the serious illness of her half-brother, the Prince Leiningen. The hospitalities at the Castle have been suspended; and the first private theatrical performance, which was to have taken place before the Court on Thursday, was postponed. We can but express our hope that the menaced affliction may be spared to the Queen and her family.

The usual ceremonial of the ninth of November, transferred this year to the tenth, filled the streets of the metropolis on Monday with a dense throng, thousands of whom must now be recollecting, with some asperity, the cold and bleak east wind that was raging on that day. Even the river, on which the spectacle is by no means imposing, was embanked with humanity, and the central bridges were really a sight worth seeing, from the crowd that came to behold a sight that was not. The land show had some novel characteristics; and though agricultural machinery could not have much edified the cockneys, the introduction of the feature implied an idea not unwelcome amid the now unmeaning relics of what once meant a good deal. Our Hebrew Mayor descends from his consular chair amid the cordial acclamations of the public, whom he has served admirably, and the reign of Lord Mayor Finnis now begins. It is possible that his mayoralty may witness the reformation of the Corporation of London; but "threatened men live long," says a grim old proverb.

The Attorney-General's acceptance of the office of Chief Justice, vacated by the death of Chief Justice Jervis, has not been announced while we write; but the opinion among the profession seems to be that Sir Alexander Cockburn will take the judicial chair. The enormous income made by a successful advocate, and the brilliant political position of Sir Alexander, and his freedom of action, are all reasons why he might hesitate to accept perhaps one-half of his earnings, resign the excitement of life, and subside into the statuesque attitude of a judge. On the other hand come the honour and the permanence of the appointment. Something has been said about giving Sir A. Cockburn a Peerage. The place of Baron Platt has been filled by the elevation of Mr. Watson, whose promotion to the Bench has been delayed longer than his talents deserved, although recent appointments have been so admirable that it would be unjust for the public to complain. Two better Judges than Baron Bramwell and Baron Willes could not be found in the kingdom; and we are the more inclined to insist upon the fact because we conceive that the requirements of the present day call for bold and vigorous administration of the law, for which scoundrelism, of late years fondled and petted by sham humanitarians, is growing almost too strong. The rascal arms himself with revolver, chloroform, and the other inventions of his age, and authority toddles after him with a beadle's staff. It is as well that upon the rare occasions when he is caught his judge shall not be afraid to execute such chastisement as is not yet wiped out of the statute-book. The Judges we have named have shown themselves mindful of the existing necessities of society; and we gladly take the opportunity of bearing testimony to their merit, and of hoping that it will be imitated by their new associates.

Another Indian mail has arrived, but with no news of much importance. The busiest preparations for the Persian expedition were being made when the despatches left, and we have been apprised, by telegraph from Marseilles, that a portion of the invading army sailed on the 30th. The Persians were pressing the siege of Herat, which still held out.

Sir Charles Napier has met his Southwark constituents, as has Mr. Apsley Pellatt, and both have delivered speeches giving an account of their Parliamentary conduct. Nothing of particular interest was expected from the latter well-meaning representative, and nobody could be disappointed with his address. Sir Charles Napier is unfortunately putting himself, day after day, in a worse position with the country. His abuse of Sir James Graham was pardonable enough, and perhaps, if his constituents did not find fault with his statement that he had not brains enough to bring his "good case" forward in reply to his accusers, outsiders ought not to do so. But he had no business to express satisfaction that the Russians did not come out and attack our fleet, even before it was rendered quite so efficient as it should have been. Had the Grand Duke done so, our faith in English sailors is sufficiently strong to make us believe that, with all their disadvantages, they would have sunk half the Russian fleet, and brought home the rest. And we see neither sense nor manliness in depreciating the splendid courage of the finest sailors in the world.

Everybody is, or ought to be, interested in the Great Bell. Mr. Denison, M.P., and Dr. Wyld continue to exchange letters containing various information on the subject. The former, who has studied bell-founding, and who superintended the casting, having made his own calculations as to the most advantageous form and size, is confident that it will discourse in a worthy voice, and also a nobly audible one, if Sir B. Hall will insist upon its being hung high up in the roof of the clock-tower. Musical people will appreciate the value of the fact that the bell is in E, and the rest of the world should know that there is no brass in it. Of course it will not be swung, but struck by a gigantic clapper now in process of completion. When it first thunders out, the big bell in St. Paul's, if sentient, will realise the lines in "Bombastes Furioso"—

Thus have I seen, on Afric's burning shore,  
Another lion give a louder roar;  
And the first lion thought the last a bore.

The Metropolitan Board of Works propose to occupy a portion of the site of the Fleet Prison for their new offices.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## \* LORD MIDDLETON.

THE RIGHT HON. DIGBY WILLOUGHBY, seventh Baron Middleton of Middleton, in the county of Warwick, a Baronet, and a Captain R.N., was the only son of Francis Willoughby, Esq., of Hasseley, Notts, by his wife Octavia, daughter and coheir of Francis Fisher, Esq., of the Grange, Lincolnshire, and was nephew of Henry, the fifth Lord Middleton. He was born the 6th November, 1769; and, entering the Royal Navy in 1782, was Lieutenant of the *Cutoden* in Howe's glorious action on the 1st June, 1794. He succeeded to the family honours on the death of his first cousin, Henry, the sixth Baron, the 19th June, 1835, and retired from the Navy, as a Captain, in 1840. He never married; and by his demise, which occurred on the 6th inst., at his seat, Wollaton Hall, Notts, the succession passes to his uncle's grandson Henry Willoughby, Esq., of Birdsall and Settrington, Yorkshire, now the eighth Baron Middleton, who was born in 1817, and who married, in 1843, Julia Louisa, only daughter of the late Alexander Bosville, Esq., of Thorpe and Gunthwaite, Yorkshire, and has issue five sons and two daughters. The Lords Middleton descend from a common ancestor with the extinct Lords Willoughby of Parham; their own immediate ancestor was Sir Thomas Willoughby, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII.; his direct descendant, Sir Thomas Willoughby, M.P., was created first Lord Middleton, in the reign of Queen Anne.

## DR. HAGGARD.

JOHN HAGGARD, D.C.L., Chancellor of the Dioceses of Winchester, Lincoln, and Manchester, and Commissary of Surrey, an able and erudite civil lawyer, died at Brighton, on the 31st ult., in the sixty-third year of his age. Dr. Haggard was the youngest son of William Henry Haggard, Esq., of Bradenham, Norfolk; he was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which College he was a Fellow, and he proceeded to the degree of LL.B. in 1813. He was admitted an Advocate the 3rd November, 1818, and obtained a high reputation in the Ecclesiastical Courts. He was appointed Chancellor of Lincoln by Dr. Kaye, the late Bishop of that diocese. In 1845 he was nominated Chancellor of the diocese of Winchester; and, in 1847, Commissary for Surrey. In the same year he received the appointment of Chancellor of Manchester. As an editor, Dr. Haggard rendered eminent services to the literature of civil and ecclesiastical law. He was in early life selected by that great Judge, Lord Stowell, to record his decisions in the Ecclesiastical Courts; and the reports in consequence, known as "Haggard's Consistory Reports," are the chief authorities on international law in England and the United States. Dr. Haggard married Caroline, daughter of Mark Hodgson, Esq., of Bromley; his eldest son, Commander Henry Haggard, R.N., was promoted for recent services in the Baltic.

## GENERAL GUYON.

GENERAL RICHARD GUYON, a gallant and able Hungarian Commander, was the son of a Post Captain in the British Navy, and was born in 1815. He was scarcely sixteen when he joined the British Legion in Portugal. After its disbandment he entered the Austrian army, and was several years in an Hungarian hussar regiment. Having attained the rank of Major, he married the daughter of Field Marshal Baron Spley, who belonged to one of the noble families of Hungary. He then quitted the service and retired, leading the life of a country gentleman. When the Hungarian revolutionary war broke out, and a great want of officers was felt, Guyon offered his aid to the newly-formed Hungarian Ministry, who appointed him to the command of one of their organised battalions. Although originally a cavalry officer, Guyon soon mastered his new position, and at the battle of Schwechat, where he led the *avant garde* of the right, he drove out the Austrians, by a brilliant charge, from the village of Mansfeldt. For this feat of arms he was raised to the rank of Colonel, and put in command of the First Division, which formed the *avant garde* of the upper army. Here he had again an opportunity of distinguishing himself by storming the formidable pass of Branitzko, which was defended by General Schlick, one of the ablest Austrian Generals: this achievement made the union of the upper forces and the Theiss army possible. His third and most brilliant feat of arms was at Hegzu, where he signally defeated the Ban Jellachich, and forced him to evacuate that part of the country and retire behind the lines of Titel. At the end of the revolutionary struggle, which was brought to a close by the surrender of Görgey, Guyon, in August, 1849, retired into Turkey, and was taken into the Ottoman Army as a Lieutenant-General. He became, though remaining a Christian, Pacha of Damascus. When the late war broke out he was sent to Kars as chief of the staff; in this station, however, owing to the jealousies of the Turkish commanders, he was not so successful as in his command in Hungary. General Guyon was eminently a man of action, of marvellous personal bravery and great daring, and had been put at the head of a detached corps he would have rendered good service to the Turks, but his position as a foreigner and a Christian was an obstacle to his effective advancement. General Guyon died of cholera at Constantinople; he was interred at Sutarli, with Turkish military honours, on the 14th ult. The Turkish Admiral Slade attended and directed the management of the funeral. The Rev. Mr. Blakiston, Chaplain to the British Embassy, performed the service. Several members of the Embassy and a number of Guyon's old Hungarian companions in arms were also present.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW MUSEUM AT THE INDIA HOUSE.—Extensive alterations are being made at the India House. The houses formerly occupied by the secretary and deputy-secretary, having been vacated, are being prepared for the reception of the articles sent to the Paris Exhibition, and for a collection to the products of India.

MR. SPURGEON.—This gentleman intends trying his fortune again at the Surrey Gardens. He will preach there on Sunday, the 23rd of November, and on the following Sunday; on these occasions taking the mornings instead of evenings, supposing that in the early part of the day there will not be such a rush of persons anxious to hear him. The members of his own congregation and his friends are to be admitted by tickets, and the doors are to be thrown open to the public at half-past ten o'clock. Mr. Superintendent Lund intends having a strong body of police in attendance, so that every precaution may be taken for the prevention of such a melancholy catastrophe as marked Mr. Spurgeon's last appearance in the music-hall.

MEETING OF SURGEON-DENTISTS.—A meeting of dental-surgeons was held on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of receiving the report of a committee appointed to form an association of dentists occupying a position independent of every other body. Mr. James Robinson, of Gower-street, was unanimously appointed chairman of the meeting. There were then about 300 gentlemen present. The chairman, in opening the business of the evening, took occasion to point out the antiquity and respectability of the dental profession, and expressed his regret that, in spite of the valuable character of their public services, they enjoyed no recognised position in the world of science. The time, he believed, had come when they ought to combine and unite like the members of other branches of the healing art. Resolutions expressing approval of the objects which the meeting had been convened to promote were then put and carried unanimously.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The subject of a great musical celebration of the centenary of Handel's death, in 1859, has already occupied considerable attention. In order to demonstrate the capabilities of the Crystal Palace for this purpose, arrangements have been concluded between the Sacred Harmonic Society and the directory of the Crystal Palace Company for undertaking, in May next, in the central transept, a preliminary Grand Handel Festival or Congress, with a carefully-selected orchestra of the unprecedented extent of 2900 performers.

THE HUME MEMORIAL FUND.—Inquiries having been made as to the form which the memorial is to assume, the committee, in a recent circular, state that this important point cannot at present be determined, but that it will depend materially on the amount of the subscription. There can be no doubt that it will be of a useful character, in harmony with the life and objects of Mr. Hume. Before the memorial is determined on the plan proposed will be submitted to the members for their opinion. The subscriptions received to the date at which the circular was issued amounted to 1302l. 10s. 2d. Subscriptions are received by members of the committee, and by the following bankers:—Coutts and Co.; Glyn, Mills, and Co.; Grote, Prescott, and Co.; Ransom and Co.; Roberts, Curtis, and Co.; Williams, Deacon, and Co.; London and Westminster Bank; London Joint-Stock Bank; the City of London Bank; Union Bank; and Bank of Canada. Post-office orders to be made payable to J. A. Nicholay, Esq., Old Cavendish-street, Marylebone.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The session commenced on Tuesday—Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair—by the reading of a paper by Mr. D. K. Clarke, Assoc. Inst. C.E., "On the Improvement of Railway Locomotive Stock," which had been read in abstract at the last meeting in May before the recess, and had been subsequently printed and circulated amongst the members. The discussion was opened, and it was announced that it would be continued throughout the whole of the next meeting.

ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—It is stated that the directors of the Royal British Bank, after full deliberation, have resolved not to appeal against the decision of the Commissioners in Bankruptcy confirming their adjudication; but we are informed that a petition to annul the bankruptcy has been filed in the Court of Bankruptcy by an independent body of shareholders.

MARYLEBONE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—The half-yearly meeting of the members of this institution was held on Wednesday evening in the spacious theatre, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square—Jacob Bell, Esq., presiding—when the report for the last half-year, which was read by the secretary, showed a great increase in the addition of members to the institution, and a very much improved condition of the funds compared with that of former years. There has been a large addition of modern works to the library, and a more varied assortment of the daily and weekly papers and other periodicals to the reading-room. The entertainments by lectures, concerts, and dramatic performances, with elocution classes, and other classes in singing, drawing, and the different languages, are of a high order. The meeting, which was very numerously attended, separated after adopting the report, and the other customary votes of thanks to the president and office-bearers.

SOUTHWARK AND ITS MEMBERS.—The two members for Southwark "met their constituents" on Tuesday evening, at a public meeting in the Literary Institution, Borough-road. Mr. Apsley Pellatt spoke first. He referred to the relations of this country with France, and dwelt on the advantages which must result from an alliance between the two countries. With regard to America, it was his opinion they should leave the people of that country to fight out in Kansas the battle of Free Soil and Pro-Slavery. Nothing should create a division between this country and America, and they should keep up their relations of friendship with that country intact. He referred in the next instance to the measures brought forward in Parliament during the past Session, and defended the course adopted by himself on Mr. Miall's motion for the separation of the Irish Church from the State. With regard to foreign affairs, he considered that non-interference was the true policy for this country (Hear hear). During the French Revolutionary War they interfered with the affairs of other countries, and the result was the increase of the National Debt to an amount that never would be paid (Hear, hear). They should not force constitutions upon nations that were unfit for them. If the Sovereigns of Spain and Naples acted unjustly, let them lose their thrones by the uprising of their own people against tyranny and oppression, but not by the interference of this country (Cheers).—Sir Charles Napier, after a few remarks about the late war, said, since the conclusion of peace he had been to Cronstadt, to satisfy himself whether he had done right or wrong in not attacking it. He found the fortifications stronger even, he confessed, than he had believed them to be when he was there with the fleet. In fact they were perfectly and entirely impregnable. The Grand Duke Constantine had granted him an interview, and had shown him all his plans of defence; and certainly more judicious and more proper plans never were conceived. He was a man of great talent and ability, and had spoken to him in a perfectly honest, plain, straightforward way. His remark to me, said the gallant Admiral, was, "If you had attempted to come in there would have been nearly 1000 guns bearing on your fleet, there was not water enough for your large ships, the channel was narrow, and it was so thickly filled with infernal machines that our own ships going in and out were afraid of being blown up." "Will you allow me," said I, "to speak plainly to you? Why did you not come out to meet us at Kiel? We were then badly manned and badly disciplined. If you had come out I don't know what the consequences might have been." "Ah," said the Grand Duke, "if I had had screws I should have come out to meet you. I did not know that you were so badly manned until it was too late." And I think, added the gallant Admiral, that it was lucky he didn't come. A vote of thanks was proposed and carried to both the hon. members for their conduct in the past Session.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The total deaths in London, which in the previous week were 969, rose to 1006 in the week that ended last Saturday. The average number in the ten weeks corresponding to last week, of the years 1845-46, was 1032; and if this number is to be compared with the deaths now returned, it must be raised in proportion to increase of population, when it will become 1135. The comparison shows a difference of 129 in favour of the return of last week. The births registered last week exceeded the deaths registered in the same time by 605. Last week the births of 820 boys and 791 girls, in all 1611 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1514.

DISPUTED RIGHT OF WAY AT KENNINGTON.—Last Monday evening the neighbourhood of Kennington-park was thrown into a state of great excitement by the total destruction of the walls and barriers constructed across the various new streets and blocking up one of the entrances to the Surrey Gardens. About eight o'clock a number of well-dressed men assembled at the wall crossing South-street, and by the aid of a crowd of labourers within twelve minutes levelled with the ground the whole extent of the wall, it falling with a tremendous crash amidst the cheers of the spectators. A cry was then raised, "To the barriers at the top of the Royal-road, we will have them down and burn them!" This was also received with shouts of applause, and without delay the massive timbers were split into pieces and carried on to a piece of land outside the Kennington Royal Park. At this time an immense crowd had collected, and several police-constables were present, but did not interfere. The timber was then placed in a heap and a light applied. As the fire gained strength, fresh masses of timber were added, and the flames ascended to such a height that the houses in the Kennington-road, as well as the park itself and surrounding streets, were brilliantly illuminated. Up to nearly twelve o'clock the fire continued to burn, and, as it grew low, crackers and squibs were liberally thrown into it. Although the whole of the wood forming the barriers was entirely consumed, the old gate, which has stood for years, was not touched, and not the slightest act of violence took place during the whole proceeding. This is the third time the wooden obstructions have been destroyed; but, as they were immediately re-erected formerly, the champions of the right of way of the old thoroughfares decided on burning them at last.

THE MURDER IN PARLIAMENT-STREET.—Richard Cope, who had his skull fractured by a ticket-of-leave man, on the night of the 26th ult., died on Sunday last. An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday last, when several witnesses were examined, whose evidence left no doubt as to the fact of Marley, the man who was apprehended at the time, having been guilty of the murder, which took place in the shop of Mr. Berry, the Jeweller, of Parliament-street. George Lerigo, a porter, stated that on the night in question, about half-past nine, he was passing Berry's shop, when he heard a slight groan coming from the shop. There were two or three men looking in at the shop door, and he asked "What is that?" The men said, "Only a man and his wife quarrelling." He went on about six yards, but, having a suspicion that there was something wrong, he returned, and pushed the door open. The men were still there. No one prevented him opening the door. He then saw two men in the shop—one was standing up striking at the other's head; the other was crouched down with his hands up. Lerigo called out, "For God's sake come in; the man is being murdered!" The man who was striking the other then took up a bundle and a lighted cigar, and pushed past Lerigo, and went into the street. Lerigo called out, "There he goes—will no one take him?" He went down Parliament-street, Derby-street, and along Cannon-row, when he turned round, and, seeing he was followed, he began to run. He had not then got the parcel. Lerigo ran, calling out "Stop him, stop him!" and a crowd of people followed along Cannon-row, across Bridge-street, and down the court leading to Palace-yard, where a waterman secured him. Eight days after the murderous assault Marley was brought into the presence of Cope, who had then partially recovered, and was able to identify him as the murderer. The jury, having deliberated for a short time, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Robert Marley," who is described as an inveterate criminal. He and a small band of comrades in crime enlisted in the 7th Dragoon Guards, about seven years ago, and very soon made that regiment notorious for extraordinary robberies wherever it was quartered. This gang consisted of five members—Marley, Jackson, Lotherington, Cox, and another. Marley deserted in November or December, 1850, immediately after a robbery which has since been attributed to him and his accomplices. The room of the president of the mess was broken into and a quantity of valuable property stolen. Cox also deserted about the same time. Jackson was transported for breaking into an officer's room on Christmas night of the same year (1855); and Lotherington, for a robbery committed on the same night, was flogged, and then drummed out of the regiment. The whole gang being thus got rid of, the regiment soon recovered from the discredit which these fellows had temporarily brought upon it. Jackson returned from transportation in 1855. What has since become of him is not known.

GARROTTING IN THE CITY.—On Tuesday night, shortly before seven o'clock, while a respectable female, named Elizabeth Benson, residing in the Walworth-road, was passing along Queen-street, near the Southwark-bridge, she was violently attacked by a man, who grasped her throat, rendered her insensible, kicked her in the stomach, and robbed her of her gold watch and chain, besides some gold and silver. So instantaneous was the attack that no chance of alarm could be given, and the desperate character escaped. The unfortunate woman was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where every assistance was rendered to her.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THE BAGNIGGE-WELLS ROAD.—On Monday morning, about one o'clock, Mr. G. Everson, calico-glazier, New-road, St. Pancras, was proceeding home along Bagnigge-wells-road. At a place near the Caledonian-road, which is badly lighted, a man suddenly rushed on him behind, and grappled him with his arms in such a way that he was unable to resist, and was so closely pressed that he could not turn his head. Mr. Everson, on recovering from his surprise, called out "Police!" when he received a desperate blow from his assailant which knocked him down. The man ran away, but Mr. Everson was in such a state that he was unable to pursue him. A police constable came up. Mr. Everson subsequently found that a quantity of silver had been taken from his pocket.





A STREET IN NAPLES.—SKETCHED BY FORREGIO.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



## SKETCHES IN AUSTRALIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

## PART OF THE FERN-TREE GULLET, IN THE DANDYNONY RANGES.

THOUGH the natives of Australia, the scenery of the country, the diggings, and the towns have been frequently sketched and described, yet there still remains a vast unexplored field, enabling the pencil of the artist to place before the eyes of the European public scenes of novelty and interest.

About twenty or twenty-four miles distant from Melbourne, in the so-called Dandynony Ranges, there is scenery the wild grandeur of which can scarcely be conceived by Europeans, and which is but partially known even among the colonists here. I had been several years in this country before I had any idea of its existence. At the Melbourne Exhibition of Industry and Art my attention was first directed to the fern-tree, and, in consequence, I was induced to take an opportunity of visiting the secluded spot called the Fern-tree Gullet, in the Dandynony Ranges. On reaching this strangely novel scene how great was my astonishment to behold, instead of isolated ferns, a long, wide gullet, or ravine, filled with these noble trees, many of them fifty or sixty feet high, towering up from a thick mass of underwood, and encircled within a colossal fence of primeval forests!

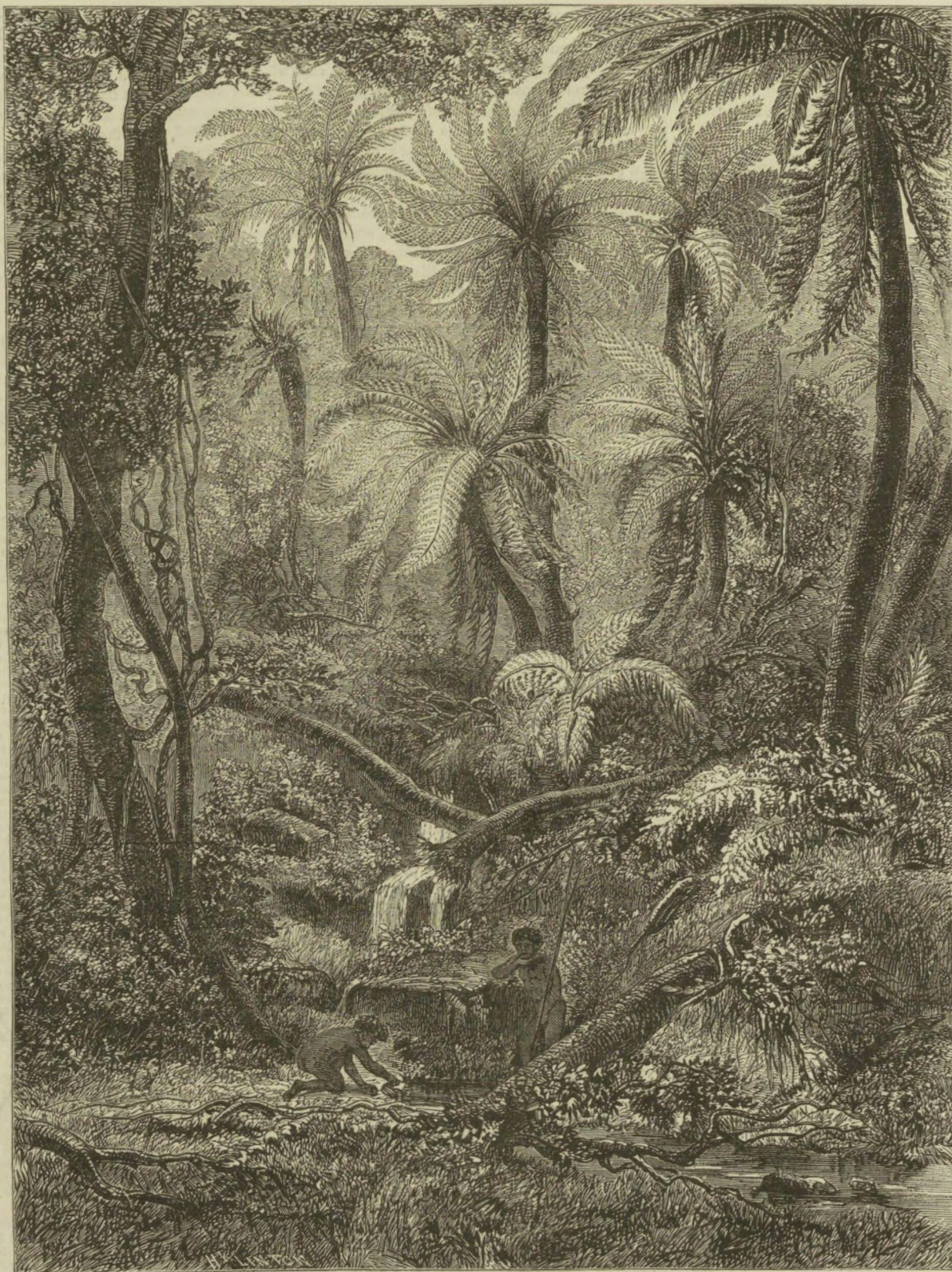
With infinite labour and difficulty I worked out a path through the thick bushy underwood, from amidst which arose numbers of closely-grouped fern-trees, whose outspreading palm-like tops rested on brown stems of about the thickness of a man's body.

Following the direction of the Dandynony Creeks, I continued my onward course, only regretting that I had neither time nor hands enough to sketch all the wonders I beheld. I could have fancied myself suddenly transported to India, such was the Eastern character of the scene around me. The soft murmur of a little brook and the singing of birds were the only sounds which broke the solemn stillness. With much regret I quitted this luxuriant glen; but evening was drawing in, and the station to which I had to return was ten miles distant.

Of the 300,000 inhabitants of Victoria very few have beheld this picturesque scene.

## ABORIGINES OF VICTORIA.

Fifteen or twenty years ago wild native tribes were in undisturbed possession of many parts of this country where now flourish populous cities replete with European luxury. Civilisation has fairly established her dominion on the shores of Australia; and it were well if the cultivation of the people kept pace with the improvement of the territory which they once called their own. But all the efforts made by Europeans to impart intellectual cultivation to these children of Nature seem fruitless,



PART OF THE FERN-TREE GULLET, IN THE DANDYNONY RANGES.

for even the most tractable among them prefer to follow their old habits, and to wander about with their tribes.

Whilst evincing no desire to partake of the advantages of civilised life, the natives, unfortunately, show a ready aptitude in imitating the faults and vices of the colonists. This is manifest in their inclination for strong drinks; and it is to be regretted that the good practice prevailing in South Australia is not followed in Victoria. In South Australia there is a prohibition against giving the natives spirituous liquors; but here, in Victoria, it is no unusual thing to see these poor creatures, the women as well as the men, in a state of intoxication.

There is frequently a dash of the serio-comic in the scenes of aboriginal life observable here; especially when the miserable remnants of a once numerous and powerful race are seen wandering from their wild encampments to visit the town. The men present a most motley aspect, being for the most part dressed in left-off clothes they have obtained from the European colonists, with hats and caps of every conceivable form, and barefooted, for they seldom wear shoes of any kind. The women almost invariably wear their native garment, consisting of a cloak or mantle made of opossum skins, or, instead of the cloak, they envelop themselves in the folds of a blanket—so that, if not more elegant, their costume is less ludicrous than that of their male companions.

The visits which the natives make to the city are, in general, of brief duration, and at sunset they prepare to return to their encampments, where they dwell in small tent-formed huts. These huts, which they call *My-My*, are constructed of branches and the bark of trees, together with such materials as can be procured in the vicinity of the town, as old mats, sacks, pieces of carpet, &c. In front of their huts they build a sort of oven, in which they cook their food. They sleep on the bare ground; or, when disposed to enjoy the luxury of beds, they spread out all their articles of clothing and lie down on them.

Nearly all the natives who have maintained intercourse with the colonists understand a little English; and I have met with several who can speak it with tolerable facility.

It is curious to observe in these wild people a certain degree of artistic taste, the possession of which is evidenced in various ways. I have frequently observed, on the smooth side of their opossum mantles, representations of birds, serpents, and other animals, designed in a very correct and spirited style; and their wooden flasks and drinking-cups exhibit various carved ornaments tolerably well executed. On one occasion, when I was visiting the station of Thomas Dawson, Esq., at Port Fairy, I saw a young native who, though he had never received tuition, was drawing and colouring figures of ladies and gentlemen, horses, &c., in very good style.



ABORIGINES OF VICTORIA.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, NOV. 16.—26th Sunday after Trinity. Rubens born, 1577.  
 MONDAY, 17.—Accession of Queen Elizabeth, 1558.  
 TUESDAY, 18.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.  
 WEDNESDAY, 19.—Charles I. born at Dunfermline, 1600.  
 THURSDAY, 20.—Edmund, King and Martyr. Chatterton born, 1752.  
 FRIDAY, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840.  
 SATURDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m     | h m     | h m      | h m        | h m       | h m     | h m       |
| 4 20    | 4 40    | 5 5      | 5 30       | 6 20      | 7 5     | 7 55      |

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1856.

THE Emperor of the French has received the Ambassador of Russia. At the official audience on Wednesday last the Emperor is reported to have said that, as soon as the Treaty of Paris was signed, it became his constant care, without weakening his ancient alliances, to soften by kind acts all that which the strict execution of certain conditions might make severe. We are not certain that we have conveyed the delicate shade of meaning conveyed in the French phrase, *adoucir par de bons procédés*. We scarcely know how to interpret the words "*bons procédés*;"—whether they mean kind acts, friendly proceedings, or amicable intermediation. But if they mean anything more important than civilities and courtesies—which civilised nations are bound to show, even to their enemies, in the heat of war, and much more to their friends in the time of peace—it would appear as if the French Emperor had greatly misunderstood his own position as well as the obvious spirit and meaning of the Treaty of Paris. So far from there being anything severe towards Russia in that treaty, anything that required modification or delicate handling, the treaty was flagrantly merciful towards Russia; and exacted far less than equity, justice, or even common prudence ought to have demanded. What France and England had to do was to insist courteously, but firmly, on the execution of the bond. If they wanted no more, they, on behalf of Turkey and of all Europe, should have been satisfied with no less. The French Government had therefore no right and no call to "soften" the "severity" of the treaty; and in having done so, by the Emperor's own avowal, has placed itself in the wrong in the estimation of the world, and done much to render nugatory the blood shed, the treasure expended, and all the painful and yet unended sacrifices of the war. It may be a matter of personal gratification to Napoleon III. to know that the Count de Morny succeeded "in winning the good will of the Emperor Alexander." It may also be a matter within his own discretion to give the new Ambassador of Russia at the Court of the Tuileries a welcome similar to that accorded to the Count de Morny at St. Petersburg. But between such personal courtesies and the serious act of softening a treaty already too soft there is a wide and essential difference. If the Emperor Alexander deserves the praise of the Emperor Napoleon; if he really "knows how to impose silence on the sad reminiscences which war too often leaves behind," he will best prove the fact by carrying out, without shuffling or duplicity, the treaty to which Count Orloff, in the Imperial name, affixed his signature in the presence of the world.

But, notwithstanding the unfortunate and injudicious admissions of the Imperial speech, the Anglo-French alliance will, we are convinced, stand firm. The friends of that alliance need be under no apprehension, and the friends of Russia need encourage no hope, that it is in danger. Although it is unfortunately but too true that the Emperor Napoleon has not always been as earnest as the British Government, in enforcing upon Russia a strict adherence to the spirit and the letter of the Treaty of Paris, as his speech testifies, there is every reason to believe that Great Britain and

France are at this moment perfectly agreed upon the course to be adopted towards Russia; and that Lord Palmerston, at Manchester, spoke the sentiments of both Governments when he warned the Emperor Alexander of the consequences of any further attempt to play false in the matter of Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents, or any other portion of the treaty. The alliance is too natural, too politic, too useful, too necessary to the peace of the world, and (what is perhaps of equal consequence to one of the high contracting parties) to the stability of the present system in France, to be lightly broken. Sentimental friendships, totally unconnected with feelings and ideas of self-interest, are very rare among individuals. Among nations such friendships never did, and never will, exist. Self-interest is the link of all alliances between States and Governments, and self-interest can bear many rebuffs of the sentimental kind without losing its hold of the motives of mankind. The Emperor of the French has too solid an intellect not to know that his nearest and dearest interests are enlisted in the alliance with Great Britain; and is too practical a man not to withdraw as soon as he decently can from an untenable position. Such a position is that in which he would appear as a pleader for the non-fulfilment of any portion of the Treaty of Paris. Lord Palmerston has defined the position; and Napoleon III. will prove himself great and wise enough to confess that Lord Palmerston is right, and to adhere to the dignified and straightforward policy which his Lordship has avowed, and which England has ratified.

It was the policy of all statesmen in office during the late war to consider it as a purely local one—as a fire that was to be put out as rapidly and as effectually as might be by the conterminous and contiguous Powers. It was by no means their policy to recognise it as the great war of principles, so long foreseen and so often predicted. To confine it to the one question of the independence of Turkey and the repression of Russia was all their care. Any relative question that grew, or might have grown, out of it was ignored; or, if brought forward at all, was only mentioned to be ridiculed, deferred, or utterly tabooed. The result of this policy was the Peace, or the Treaty, of Paris—whichever be the correct name by which that document should be designated. But there were statesmen out of office—far-seeing men—in this country as well as on the Continent, who, at the commencement of the war, in the very thick of its perplexities and sacrifices, and during the six months which have elapsed since its premature termination, resolutely refused to take this microscopic view of it, and who considered it to be no other than the great, inevitable, and necessary war which the first Napoleon designated as the war of the Cossack against liberty; and in which the upholders of enslavement and the supporters of the liberation of Europe were to fight out their differences, till one or the other became triumphant. Among the most honest, fearless, and eloquent of the statesmen who took this large and comprehensive view of the war stands M. Kossuth. Scarcely had Lord Palmerston taken his departure from Manchester than M. Kossuth arrived, to read the citizens another lesson, more exciting than that of the Prime Minister, and to unfold the doctrines which he has never ceased to advocate, through good and evil repute, that there can be no real, permanent, or valuable peace in Europe until justice be done to Hungary, to Italy, and to Poland. The illustrious exile found the minds of his auditors prepared to receive his teachings with enthusiasm. Lord Palmerston had warmed the popular heart, and M. Kossuth came to make it warmer still, and to flush it with more generous aspirations. There is no gainsaying the facts or the principles of M. Kossuth. We admit to the fullest extent the abstract truth and justice of all he asserted. We agree with him that the dismemberment of Poland was an abominable and atrocious crime, and that this country, in common with all Europe, suffers the evil consequences of having permitted it. We agree with him—though not, perhaps, quite so cordially and thoroughly as in the previous case—that the Hungarian nationality, if established, would form a strong bulwark against Russian aggression, and conduce to the peace and prosperity of the European commonwealth. We also agree with him to the fullest extent in his denunciations of the Papacy as a temporal Power, and in his earnest desire for the establishment of a free and united Italy, either as one great State or as a congeries of Italian federations, governed by Italians in the interest and in the name of Italy. Nay, more, we agree with him, that while these three questions remain undecided—while Poland, Hungary, and Italy detest and scorn the Governments under which it is their unhappy fatality to live and groan—Europe will continue to tremble on the gulf of revolution and calamity, ready at any moment to make the final plunge into a general war. But where is the remedy? Great Britain and France, if they had had the desire to carry on the late war to its legitimate conclusion—if they had seen the full scope and importance of the struggle in which they so unwillingly embarked—would have raised the cry of Polish nationality at the outset, and effected a real settlement of Europe. But the task was too mighty for their inclinations—and perhaps for their energies. But whether such were the case or not, the chance was lost: and Poland, Hungary, and Italy remain as they were; the several despotisms which oppress them being encouraged by the tenderness of the Western Powers towards Russia to retain their grip of the popular neck, and to make no concessions. M. Kossuth is too sagacious a statesman to look to the Government of Great Britain to aid one or other of the three great nationalities referred to in the establishment of their independence. To Russia it will not be guilty of the rudeness of so much as mentioning Poland; to Austria it will not breathe a whisper of Hungary, its rights or its wrongs; and to the Italians—notwithstanding the withdrawal of the British and French Ambassadors from Naples—it will say and do nothing which would lead the most enthusiastic and impulsive of Italians to believe that it cares one straw for the independence of Italy, however much it may fear that the atrocities of Bomba may endanger the duration of the existing Peace, or Truce, of Europe. If anything is to be done for Poland it must be done by the Poles. If Hungary is to be independent of Austria, the Hungarians themselves must bring about the consummation. If Italy is to be great, united, and free, the Italians must take the matter in hand. The people of Great Britain and France—and we believe that not

only the people but the Government of Great Britain—will wish them, each and all, God speed: and look with the utmost satisfaction upon the realisation of their projects. But they must help themselves in the first instance, and cease to look for aid in other quarters. Heaven helps the strong. We have not the ardent faith of M. Kossuth in the speedy success of any of the three nationalities whose cause he so eloquently preaches; but, as far as we can interpret the popular sentiment in this country, we believe that the people are neither hostile nor indifferent to the liberties of the Continent; and that their sympathies would be given, and their purses opened, to Poles, Hungarians, and Italians—if either Poles, Hungarians, or Italians, were fairly and resolutely engaged in the conflict. But it is not for Englishmen to foment revolutions on the Continent. It is for those who suffer oppression to take the initiative, and to bear the heat and burden of the struggle. When they resist in a righteous cause the sympathies of all free and honest nations will go along with them. But the existing uncertainties and disquietudes of Europe show how wrong were they who expected that the Treaty of Paris would settle all differences, and give peace to the world. Peace, we are afraid, has yet to be conquered.

## THE COURT.

The alarming illness of his Royal Highness the Prince of Leiningen, half-brother to the Queen, intelligence of which reached her Majesty while at the camp at Aldershot on Thursday afternoon, has thrown a gloom over the Court during the past week, and occasioned an omission of the customary festivities in celebration of the Prince of Wales' birthday. Owing to the same cause the departure of the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, which took place on Monday, was expedited, and all invitations to the Castle were cancelled.

His Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the betrothed husband of the Princess Royal, arrived at Dover at an early hour on Saturday morning. After taking a few hours' repose at Birmingham's Ship Hotel his Royal Highness came on to London, and travelled via the South-Western Railway to Windsor Castle. Colonel the Hon. N. Hood met the Prince at Dover. Prince Albert received his Royal Highness at the Windsor Railway Station.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant went to the Catholic Chapel at Claremont.

On Monday the Queen granted an audience to the Earl Granville on his return from a special mission to Russia. Mahomet Pachá and his Excellency M. Musurus, Ambassador from the Sublime Porte, had also audiences of her Majesty—the former introduced by the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

On Tuesday the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty. The Queen, with the Princesses Helena and Louise and Prince Arthur, walked in the Castle gardens. The Princess Alice took a carriage drive.

On Wednesday the Prince Frederick William of Prussia came to London with Prince Albert, who presided at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall. Prince Frederick William paid visits to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Countess Bernstorff. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Windsor in the afternoon.

On Thursday the Queen and the younger members of the Royal family walked in the grounds adjacent to the Castle. The theatrical performance announced to take place this evening was postponed.

In the event of unfavourable accounts continuing to be received as to the health of the Prince of Leiningen, it is expected the Court will retire to Osborne.

Lord De Tabley has succeeded Lord Camoys as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attained his 15th year on Sunday last. Owing to the illness of the Prince of Leiningen the only public demonstrations which took place in honour of the day were the ringing of the bells of the Chapel Royal of St. George and St. John's Church, and the firing of a Royal salute from the Corporation ordnance in the Bachelors' Acre.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at Bonn on the 7th inst., stopping at the Hôtel de l'Etoile d'Or. His Royal Highness the next day continued his journey to Geneva, by way of the Coblenz and Frankfurt line.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge entertained the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge and a select party to dinner on Saturday evening, at his residence, at St. James's Palace. The Duchess and Princess and party afterwards attended the performances at the Princess' Theatre, and afterwards left town for their Royal residence at Kew.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury arrived in London on Saturday evening from Hamilton Palace, N.B., where her Ladyship has been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton.

Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood arrived at the right hon. Baronet's official residence at the Admiralty, on Monday night, from Hickleton Hall, Yorkshire.

Lady Peel has left Whitehall-gardens for Upton Hall, Warwickshire, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Villiers.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—*Rectories:* The Rev. T. C. L. Layton, to St. Aidan, Oxford; Rev. E. Maxwell, to High Roding, Essex; Rev. T. Overton, to Black Notley, Essex; Rev. H. A. Tyndale, to Holton, Oxfordshire; Rev. W. Vassall, to Hardington Mandeville, Somerset; Rev. G. W. Phipps, to Husband's Bosworth, Leicestershire; Rev. W. Cooper, to West Rasen, Lincolnshire; Rev. A. Hawkes, to Rushton All Saints, with St. Peter's, Northamptonshire; Rev. V. D. Vyvian, to Winterborne Monckton, Dorset. *Parishes:* Rev. E. J. Wright, to Selston, Notts; Rev. T. F. Arthur, to East Down, Devon; Rev. G. Hyatt, to Hig; Littleton, Somerset; Rev. A. Pardoe, to Sidmouth, Devon; Rev. E. D. Rhodes, to Bathampton. *Incumbencies:* Rev. F. Cruise, to St. Jude, Southwark; Rev. J. Denton, to Trinity Church, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Rev. W. Jelliffe, to Clunbury, Salop; Rev. C. A. M. Paul, to Bolton-cum-Redmire, Yorkshire.

**THE NEW BISHOP OF DURHAM.**—The confirmation of the Right Rev. Dr. C. T. Longley, who has been appointed to the Bishopric of Durham, will take place at York on Tuesday next, the 18th inst., and he will be enthroned in the Cathedral Church of Durham in the course of the following week. His Lordship has appointed Messrs Burder and Dunning, of Parliament-street, Westminster, to be his London secretaries.

**PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.**—Parliament was on Thursday further prorogued by Royal Commission. At three o'clock the Lord Chancellor, and the other Peers named in the Royal Commission, entered the House of Lords, and took their seats on the woolsack. The Royal Commission having been read, the Usher of the Black Rod was ordered to summon the Commons to the bar of their Lordships' House. After a short time the Commons, represented by the Clerks of the House, appeared at the bar, and the Royal Commission having been again read, the Lord Chancellor declared the Parliament to stand further prorogued until Tuesday, Dec. 16.

**THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF THE COMMON PLEAS.**—The Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas is at length settled. The Attorney-General takes the seat on the bench, with a Peerage—either immediate or prospective. The Solicitor-General, of course, becomes, by this promotion, Attorney-General. The Solicitor-Generalship has, we believe, been offered to the Recorder of London, Mr. Stuart Wortley. If he declines this offer, which was due to his professional position and to his House of Commons' standing, Mr. Serjeant Shee will, it is understood, be the Solicitor-General.—*Sun.*

**DISMISSAL OF THE NEAPOLITAN AMBASSADORS.**—As is usual on occasions of the interruptions of diplomatic intercourse, we believe that their passports have been sent to Prince Carini, the Neapolitan Minister in London, and the Marquis Antonini, the representative of the same Power at the French Court.—*Globe.*

**DEFALCATION ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.**—On Thursday it transpired that a gigantic fraud, of the character of the Robson forgeries, had been discovered in the transfer department of the Great Northern Railway Company, of which Mr. Leopold Redpath (who has disappeared) is the chief officer. One of the clerks in the office is now in custody. The amount in default is stated to exceed £100,000.



## THE PRICKING FOR HIGH SHERIFFS.

"The morrow of St. Martin," which fell on Wednesday last, once more brought round with it this ancient ceremony, in the Exchequer Chamber at Westminster. Owing to the *Nisi Prius* sittings in London, the attendance of the Judges was by no means large, and only included Lord Campbell, Sir Frederick Pollock, Barons Alderson, Bramwell, and Watson, and Mr. Justice Cresswell. The Lord Chancellor was accompanied by Earl Granville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Grey (who took his seat, according to etiquette, at the head of the puisne Judges), and Mr. Matthew Baines. Mr. Vernon Smith was also present during part of the proceedings. The ceremony somewhat lacked the vivacity of former years, and the *habitués* sadly missed the late Chief Justice Jervis, who never flagged in his little pleasantries at the expense of the Lord Chancellor and his learned brethren, and was, in return, appealed to as an authority on all the unpronounceable Welsh names when the Queen's Remembrancer gave them up in despair. This year the duty of reading them devolved, by way of penance, on the junior Judge, Mr. Baron Watson, in consequence of the absence of the Welsh Circuit Judges, which Lord Campbell rose and explained in due form to the Lords of the Council. The scene also lost much of the picturesque by the death of the Queen's Remembrancer, Mr. Vincent, whose long flowing wig, silver buckles, and robe—forcibly reminding one of the Court doctor in the old comedies—have not been suffered to descend to another. The office has become a thing of the past, and a matter-of-fact Master of the Exchequer was installed in the witness-box, and duly opened the ceremony by swearing the whole twelve (Mr. V. Smith excepted) in Norman French.

Out of at least 180 names which were proposed about 30 sent excuses, but they were not of a very telling character. The stock one of "loss of nerve" did not, for a wonder, appear, but "gout in the habit which cannot be got to regular fits" was dealt leniently with, and of course prevailed. Not so with another certificate, which stated that the sender had "suffered from an affection of the head for weeks." This was demurred to by the Judges universally; and, as the Clerk of the Council was not in a position "to amend" by reading it "years," the patient was only postponed for a year, in hopes that he may yet "make a capital Sheriff." An M.P. had his parliamentary claim allowed, but the Council would not for a moment admit that because a man has served for an English county he is to be excused from that honour in a Welsh one.

The plaintive excuses as to pecuniary means met with very varied success. The gentleman who had "no residence, and only an estate in the county by right of his wife," met with no mercy for his wife's plea; and the Council again joined in the laugh from the spectators which greeted the equally unlucky announcement that the petitioner (a well-known rich man) "had recently come into property which is very strictly settled." Among the successful pleas we noted that of one gentleman, "who had lost £13,000 in a bank," and another who said he "was deeply encumbered; obliged, in fact, from motives of economy, to reside out of the county, and did not find it convenient to appear there." The loser of the £13,000 chivalrously promised to serve as soon as he "gets things round." Another, who spoke of "the unsettled state of his financial position," was required to be more explicit by another year; and the "Downright Shippen," who vowed that he "was not, directly or indirectly, the owner of a single acre of land in the United Kingdom," was let off amidst much mirth. Another, who incautiously said he had "only fifty acres of land in that county," had more difficulty in procuring his release. "What does he say about the next county?" interposed Mr. Baron Alderson. "He preserves an eloquent silence, my Lord," was the Clerk of the Council's reply. Among other general excuses, our old friend "the maternal" did not fail to turn up, and one of the petitioners was duly taken at his word and is to be put back from year to year "till my mother dies." Lord Campbell and the Chief Baron did not seem at all disposed to admit that the fact of a country gentleman being seventy-two should be allowed as a disqualification; but it transpired that the septuagenarian had been previously heard on the point and excused by the Privy Council. "Children" also bore their annual part; and a recent "interesting event" lent a good deal of zest to this branch of excuse, which was fully entered into both by Council and assembly. One petitioner had ten children, but in the course of a few more counties another appeared with twelve, and then one of the Judges remarked that he himself had thirteen. Lord Campbell thought that the father of twelve had better be taken when he was only blessed with that number, as he might have more, and thus accumulate his incapacity. The Welsh excuses were remarkably few and scant, and, with the reading of the amended list, this jovial little ceremony came to an end. The Chancellor of the Exchequer presided, but took no part whatever in the discussion.

**A PRINCELY MARRIAGE.**—The Sardinian, Belgian, Wurtemberg, Hanoverian, Netherlands, and Hessian Envoys, accredited both to this Court and that of Saxony, have proceeded to Dresden, in order to assist at the marriage of the Archduke Charles Louis, second brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph, with his cousin, Princess Margaret of Saxony. The Archduke is in his twenty-fourth, the fair bride in her seventeenth, year. The festival will, according to the customary etiquette of German Courts, last four days: on the 4th inst. the celebration of the marriage with all the pomp of the Catholic faith; on the 5th full-dress theatre, preceded by a family banquet; on Thursday, ball at Court; on Friday, a grand Court banquet for the diplomatic corps; on Saturday, a renewal of the representation at the theatre; and on Sunday "Te Deum" at all the churches. The King and the Queen of Prussia have sent an officer to compliment the bridal pair; he is the bearer of magnificent presents to the bride. By this marriage the family relations of the Austrian and Berlin Courts are further extended, as the Archduke and Princess are both issue of the Queen's sisters. The marriage of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany with Princess Anna will be celebrated on the 24th. These great alliances are some compensation to the King and Queen of Saxony for the "misalliance" just contracted between their second daughter, Duchess of Genoa, and Captain Rapallo, who, according to general report, has nothing to recommend him intellectually, and still less, if possible, personally.—*Letter from Berlin.*

**THE BANK OF FRANCE.**—The Bank of France has announced the following as the terms on which it will in future receive deposits and transact business connected with those deposits, such as the payment of calls, &c. :—On every French or foreign share or bond of a nominal value of 1250 fr. or under, a yearly charge of 20 centimes. On shares or bonds of the nominal value of from 1251 fr. to 2000 fr., a charge of 30 c.; and on those of from 2001 fr. to 3000 fr., a charge of 40 c., and so on in proportion. For every 25 fr. of French or foreign rente, an annual charge of 10 c. A commission of one per thousand will be charged on payments effected on account of depositors. The exchange of old bonds or shares against new ones will be subjected to a charge of 10 c. per share on bonds, and of 5 c. per 25 fr. rente. The deposits made previously to the 24th October (the day on which the new regulations came into force) will be subject to the above conditions, but only after the expiration of a year from the date of the deposit receipt.

**THE PAINTER AND THE PUBLIC.**—M. Couture, the painter, was lately ordered to represent on a large scale the grand ceremony of the baptism of the Prince Imperial. Scarcely had this piece of intelligence become known in the official world, than the artist was besieged with visits and missives. It was supposed that M. Couture would represent the scene as David had done that of the coronation of Napoleon I., and that two or three hundred persons would figure on the canvas. The consequence was, that requests poured in on the painter from persons anxious to put forward their claims, and not less than thirty letters reached him a day. Every one asked to be placed in the first line; no one could think of a profile or even of a three-fourth face, and all wanted a prominent situation. The artist, not knowing well how to act, at last determined to make a representation of the facts in the highest quarter. He received in answer an order to prepare his sketch and send it in. This he did at once, and the sketch, containing only four portraits—the Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and the Legate—was approved of. The consequence was that all secondary pretensions were at once set aside.

**DISAPPEARANCE OF CHOLERA FROM MADEIRA.**—By the latest accounts received from Madeira, we learn that the place is now happily restored to its wonted condition of healthfulness. Visitors and invalids were already returning to the island for the purpose of enjoying its mild and genial climate during the winter. The food and clothing sent out by the London committee were being carefully and judiciously distributed by a local committee, while the Government stores were issued to the distressed people under the direction of Staff-Surgeon Dr. Matthews and a purveyor of the English army, with the guidance and advice of the Consul, the principal merchants, and other influential persons on the island. The Governor, Brigadier-General Concoiro, was, as he has been during the whole course of the epidemic, incessant in devising means of relief. The good already effected by this well-timed and well-directed aid has been of incalculable value to those whom the epidemic has made widows and orphans, and, indeed, to the whole of the destitute poor of the island.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, (FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 11, 1856.)

| Month and Day. | Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 151 feet above sea level. | Thermometer.     |                 | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Rain in Inches. | Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb. | Evaporation in Inches. | Amount of Ozone, (0-10). |             | Mean amount of Cloud, (0-10). |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
|                |                                                                    | Highest Reading. | Lowest Reading. |                              |                 |                               |                        | In the Night.            | In the Day. |                               |
| Nov. 5         | 30.298                                                             | 54.0             | 35.0            | 43.0                         | 0.000           | 40.5                          | 41.3                   | 4                        | 4           | 8.5                           |
| " 6            | 30.436                                                             | 47.5             | 31.0            | 40.1                         | 0.000           | 34.0                          | 38.6                   | 3                        | 1           | 1.5                           |
| " 7            | 30.520                                                             | 45.5             | 32.0            | 38.4                         | 0.000           | 37.4                          | 37.0                   | 0                        | 0           | 5.0                           |
| " 8            | 30.208                                                             | 44.5             | 32.0            | 39.7                         | 0.345           | 38.1                          | 35.8                   | 3                        | 0           | 8.5                           |
| " 9            | 29.954                                                             | 47.5             | 30.0            | 39.7                         | 0.015           | 39.6                          | 37.0                   | 4                        | 3           | 5.2                           |
| " 10           | 29.441                                                             | 45.5             | 30.0            | 37.7                         | 0.000           | 32.6                          | 34.5                   | 6                        | 1           | 5.0                           |
| " 11           | 29.311                                                             | 43.0             | 29.5            | 38.0                         | 0.070           | 37.1                          | 35.8                   | 2                        | 6           | 5.0                           |
| Mean           | 30.024                                                             | 46.8             | 31.4            | 39.5                         | 0.430           | 37.0                          | 37.0                   | 3.1                      | 2.1         | 5.5                           |

The range of temperature during the week was 24.5°.

The weather fair and hazy till the 8th; 8th, rainy afternoon; 9th and 10th, fair; 11th, rainy evening.

The direction of the wind was on 5th E.N.E., at 11 a.m. became E., at 11 p.m. N.; the 6th, N. all day; 7th, N.N.W., 8 p.m. became N.W., 11 p.m. W.; 8th, S.W., changing at 3 p.m. to W., and at sunset to N.N.W.; 9th, became W.S.W. at 10 a.m.; 10th and 11th, N.W. and N.N.W. Calm till the 8th, then windy.

The frost on the 6th killed the half-hardy plants.

E. J. LOWE.

## M. KOSSUTH AT MANCHESTER.

On Tuesday evening M. Kossuth delivered the first of his three promised lectures in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester. The audience numbered between three and four thousand persons, including a large number of ladies; and amongst the gentlemen on the platform were Colonel Thazs, one of M. Kossuth's companions in exile; Mr. S. Giles, Sir John Potter, Mr. Kershaw, M.P.; Messrs. George Wilson, A. Henry, and Absalom Watkins, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan. The subject of this first lecture was announced to be that of the position and prospects of the Italian people, and the foreign policy of Great Britain; and the proceedings commenced with the playing of the national Hungarian march on the organ. Mr. R. N. Phillips, High Sheriff of Lancashire, who presided, then introduced the illustrious lecturer to the audience.

M. Kossuth, who had been received with deafening cheers on his entrance, was again greeted with prolonged demonstrations of applause on rising to speak. When these had subsided, he commenced by remarking that he had not expected to hear this evening the martial tunes of his own native land, and for such a noble melody he must express his most affectionate thanks. It was impossible for any one present to realise the full strength of the storm of soul-stirring emotions which those tunes could not fail to arouse in a Hungarian breast. He would not try to compass those emotions in words, for though small emotions might chatter, deep feelings were best mute. Those tunes were the music and poetry of the national sentiment of the Hungarian people, and were fraught with such recollections of the struggle for Hungarian freedom as made the heart of the meanest Magyar swell with a holy determination to cast off the hated yoke of Austria. Having denounced the Governments of Spain, Germany, and France, as inconsistent with political freedom, M. Kossuth proceeded in the same train to declare that there never would be true peace on the Continent, free trade, absence of foreign intervention, or full scope given to the development of national greatness and power, so long as Russia kept Poland, and Austria Hungary. He believed that Italy, Hungary, and Poland would yet be the watchword of freedom and the forerunner of good government in Europe. Nothing short of a successful popular rising would achieve these great results; and, this being admitted, the question was asked by practical Englishmen whether there was a fair prospect of success, as otherwise the English people would never sanction, by word or deed, a mere wanton effusion of blood. He believed there was a fair prospect of success. The whole story of the Italian struggle had been designedly falsified and misrepresented. The Italian movement of 1848 did not owe its impulse to the French Revolution, for it was in full career when, on the 24th of February in that year, King Louis Philippe made room for a Republic. At that time Italy had nothing to expect from France. The absurd theories of Lamartine, who came into power after the downfall of the Orleansists, were blown to the winds; and when France awakened from her present trance, as assuredly she would do ere long, who would not say that the prospect of Italian liberty was not fairer than in 1848? The view taken by Lamartine was in substance that adopted by the British Cabinet, as Lord Palmerston himself had gone the length of saying that he considered the integrity of the Austrian kingdom as necessary for the peace of Europe. The noble Lord had also confirmed and strengthened this declaration when he told Metternich that no change could be made in the territorial arrangements of the Italian peninsula without the consent of all the Powers who had subscribed the Treaty of Vienna. He was thoroughly persuaded that, whenever Italy or Hungary chose to rise, no British Minister, no matter how popular he might be, would dare to resist the burst of British sympathy which would be sure to follow (Cheers), or would dare to advocate subservience to despotism (Cheers). M. Kossuth then dwelt at considerable length on the perfidy of the house of Hapsburg; and, having explained in detail the circumstances which led him personally to revolt against Austria, expressed his conviction that Austria could never retain her Lombardian provinces without an immense standing army, and that the hour would inevitably come when her own regiments would tear up the black and yellow flag, as the Italian battalions had already done, and follow the tricolour. The conduct of King Carlo Alberto in the Lombardian struggle had been regulated, not by a desire for Italian liberty, but by the hope of preventing the establishment of a republic in his own neighbourhood. M. Kossuth concluded amid loud cheers by declaring that all he had stated was based upon historical facts, and by expressing his conviction that a European crisis was at hand, which all dissatisfied Hungarian and Italian patriots would do well to avail themselves of to promote revolution, and, through revolution, restore nationality.

The proceedings terminated at ten o'clock with a vote of thanks to the Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster for presiding.

**ROCHDALE.—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting of this association took place on Tuesday evening, in the public hall, Rochdale; John Cheetham, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members, and of ladies and gentlemen friends of the institution, including Messrs. Littlewood, Fenton, Massey, C. Watkin, Fishwick, &c.; and the Revs. J. Minton, Bachelor, &c. The chairman opened the proceedings with an able address; and the resolutions were moved and seconded by the Revs. J. Minton, Wilson, and Bachelor; Mr. E. Watkins, Mr. Fenton, &c. The report showed that 350 members had joined the institution, and that it offered the advantages of a library, news-room, classes, and lectures. The finances of the institution were in a flourishing condition; and its usefulness had been evidenced by a marked improvement in the moral and intellectual status of the young men. Mr. Littlewood stated that the number of members was increasing, and that the attendance at the classes was highly satisfactory. In moving the second resolution, and urging the importance of even the mere elements of knowledge, Mr. Watkin said:—"What can be plainer, easier, or more ridiculously simple than that two and two make four—or that five times one is five—or that half of ten is five? Yet these humble elementary rules open the door to the realm of that calculation which has assumed its rule all the world over which Chance once sat upon her throne, the undisputed mistress of nations and of empires. Never let us despise the simple elements of knowledge. Calculation regulates the stream of commerce wherever trade is found. Calculation enables the mechanic to subjugate the powers of nature to the use of man. Calculation steers the stately barge far away from land on the trackless ocean, so that, by watching the stars or observing the sun, that mass of oak and iron, of masts and spars and sails—insensate and inert material—moves on in safety across the waters of the world, as if endowed with a more than mortal prescience. And calculation enabled the philosopher of a thousand years past to foretell the year, the hour, the moment in which that comet, seen in his time, should come again so many centuries after he himself was gathered to the dust, and to predict the eclipse which, stealing over the face of the sun or moon, was looked upon with awe and terror by rude aborigines on the opposite side of the globe."

**PRESENTATION OF PLATE AND BANQUET TO J. P. GILBERT, Esq.**—On Thursday week the friends and admirers of Mr. John Pomeroy Gilbert, late manager of the National Provincial Branch Bank at Barnstaple, and the owner of a fine pack of harriers, gave him a banquet at the public rooms, and presented him with a service of plate, of the value of 250 guineas, in appreciation of that integrity of conduct and general urbanity which have uniformly characterised his actions, and won for him universal esteem. The testimonial consists of a superb candelabrum or épergne, a massive silver tureen, and four side dishes. The design of the épergne is a spreading oak on a triangular pedestal. On the pedestal are an appropriate inscription and the arms of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert blended. The whole was supplied by two of the local silversmiths, Messrs. Gaydon and Mallett, and manufactured in admirable style by Angell, of London. The subscribers numbered upwards of 400 gentlemen, tradesmen, and agriculturists.—*Western Luminary.*

**WEST DERBY, LIVERPOOL.**—The new and beautiful parish church at this place, which has been nearly four years in course of erection, was consecrated on the 6th instant by the Bishop of the diocese. Mr. G. Scott is the architect.

## MR. ROEBUCK ON NON-INTERVENTION.

A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Sheffield was held on Wednesday last, at noon, in the Townhall, to hear an address from Mr. Hadfield, M.P. It had been announced that Mr. Roebuck, M.P., would also be present. The members were attended by many of their supporters, and were received with loud applause. The Mayor of Sheffield (Mr. J. W. Pye Smith) took the chair and introduced Mr. Hadfield, who gave an account of the way in which the House of Commons had wasted its time last Session. He then proceeded to state his opinions on foreign policy, which are those of non-intervention as interpreted by the Manchester School.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hadfield for his attendance at the meeting and for his services in the House of Commons.

Mr. Fisher said that, though opposed to Mr. Hadfield at the last election, his opinions had undergone a great change, and he had joined the meeting with great pleasure in giving a vote of thanks to Mr. Hadfield. He would now ask the meeting to join him in giving a vote of thanks to Mr. Roebuck (Cheers). He would move "That the thanks of the people of Sheffield and the country at large are eminently due to John Arthur Roebuck, Esq., for his Parliamentary services, and especially for the able and unflinching manner in which he exposed the mismanagement of the late war, and vindicated the justice and necessity of that war to repel an unprovoked aggression and restrain the lust of power. That the constituents of Sheffield would honour themselves and serve their country by re-electing him in the event of a Parliamentary election" (Cheers).

Mr. Alderman Dunn (the chairman of Mr. Roebuck's committee) supported the motion, and warmly eulogised Mr. Roebuck's conduct as Chairman of the Sebastopol Committee.

Alderman H. E. Hoole supported the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Roebuck, who was received with tremendous applause, said he had been asked by Mr. Hadfield's committee to attend him upon the performance of his duty, as he considered it, to the constituency of Sheffield, and he at once acceded to the request. After a few complimentary remarks regarding his honourable colleague, Mr. Roebuck went on to express his opinion touching one or two questions on which he differed from Mr. Hadfield. "If he will pardon me for so saying, I think he has made a mistake in his conception of the word 'non-interference.' I will explain my view of non-interference, for I am for non-interference for England. I don't want her to be eternally meddling in the quarrels of Europe. I want her to consider her own interests, for those interests happen to be the interests of mankind. But she has a mighty power to wield and a great destiny to fulfil. She cannot move without the world feeling that she moves. If she moves in error, woe to mankind; if she moves in the right path, glory be to her, and happiness to the people who constitute her whole population. I believe we ought not to interfere in the internal affairs of other nations; but, while we abstain, we must see that nobody else does so interfere (Cheers). I beg of you to remember that we are at the head of the great Liberal party of the world. Despotism banded together may oppress humanity, and, therefore, we have the duty to see that humanity is not oppressed. Therefore I say that England should, if she can, ally herself against the despots of Europe—against the despotisms which oppress humanity." Having illustrated his views on that head by reference to the shameful conduct of England when Russian intervention was called in to crush the liberties of Hungary, he next referred to the late war. If we had stood by and had seen the iron heel of Russia put upon Turkey we should have repeated the fault we committed when we allowed Hungary to be put down. "It was, then, in furtherance of this great principle of non-interference, not the non-interference of England alone, but of everybody else, that I acted (Cheers). Austria, Russia, and Prussia can, if they please, unite; and shall England stand by and see them swallow up, bit by bit, every particle of freedom in Europe? Is that her duty? That is not my idea of what her duty is (Cheers). I know that there is a part—a portion—of mankind who believe that the only religion upon earth is the worship of the almighty dollar (Cheers). I do not. I am not of that opinion. I believe that, for the good of mankind, good men ought to unite when bad men combine (Cheers). Therefore, I say I united with that party which proclaimed war with Russia. \* \* \* But if we, upon the suggestion of my hon. friend, had stood cowering by and had seen the hordes of the Russian despot march across the Pruth—if we had merely entered our 'solemn protest' upon that occasion—not the protest backed by bayonets and guns, but in the empty form of diplomacy, I think we should have placed England in a disgraceful position. We should have disgraced her in the eyes of the world. I should have disgraced myself if I had acted on that opinion of non-interference, and I believe you coincided with me. \* \* \* We have been the friends of freedom, of good government, of humanity; but if we had narrowed our minds to the consideration simply of making money, of spinning cotton, of hammering iron, and weaving cloth, I think we should have been a despicable people—not England filled by Englishmen (Cheers). Upon this point my hon. friend and myself differ. I don't know whether he will take the interpretation I have given you of non-interference, but sure I am that we shall be called upon to make this application very soon, for I believe that the world is now upon the eve of great events. We live in great times. Talk about the apathy of the English people! There is no apathy in the people of England. I saw them rise as one man in support of the war (Cheers). I saw them rise as one man in support of that gallant army we sent abroad. We welcomed them back—ay, with those heartfelt thanks which such men worthily deserved at our hands. We are in a position to send forth our sons on a glorious mission, for no man will interfere with us when we fulfil our destiny, and do not let any of our sons at least disgrace England so far as to make her an abettor of oppression in any part of the world (Cheers). Of America all that has been said by my hon. colleague I entirely agree with (Cheers). With her I should be loth, more loth than with anybody else, to enter into war; but even with her I would go to war if she did an injustice to us (Cheers). It is not the time to mince matters (Loud cheers); and I like straightforward speaking on all occasions. There is at this moment—and I use an American term—a filibustering spirit in America, and if that leads them beyond their own boundary—if that leads them to attack foreign nations—we, in the fulfilment of our non-interference principle, should be bound to interfere also (Cheers). I say that a war between England and America would be almost the greatest calamity that mankind could suffer. We have everything that can bind us to that nation. They are of the same blood; they have the same language; they have the same literature, laws, and institutions; they are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. They are Englishmen on the other side of the Atlantic. But if they should do an injustice are we to stand by and see it done? (Cries of "No!") No; England's great destiny makes her the protector of mankind; and we should be degrading from our own dignity if we allowed any nation, however great, however nearly allied to us, to do aught that would bring discredit upon the great principles of humanity, if we could prevent it (Cheers). I say, though I would have us bound to America by everything that can bind—though I would by every tie unite us to her, and would not interfere one iota with her internal transactions, though I look with great sorrow upon them—I will not express in public my opinion on the matter; yet, rather than see her oppress mankind, I would oppose her, and oppose her to the death (Cheers).

**THE CRIMEAN BANQUET IN IRELAND.**—A meeting of the members of the Crimean Banquet Committee was recently held at the Mansion-house, Dublin. The following members of the committee attended:—Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sir John Kingston James, Hon. St. John Butler, the Lord Mayor elect, Isaac Butt, Esq., M.P.; Hon. J. P. Verker, Captain Lindsay, P. O.'Brien, Esq., M.P.; Joseph Burke, Esq., of Elm Hall; H. H. Woods, Esq.; A. Carew O'Dwyer, Esq.; Thomas Gresham, Esq.; Sir Robert Shaw, Bart.; James Carnegie, Esq. Shortly after two o'clock the chair was taken by Lord Talbot de Malahide. The object of the meeting was that the committee should publicly return thanks to some of those who had most materially assisted them in bringing the entertainment to a successful result. A vote of thanks was carried to the Lord Lieutenant in the following terms:—"That the cordial and most respectful thanks of the committee are due, and hereby tendered, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, not only for taking the initiative in the recent proceedings and giving them that countenance which so materially contributed to their success, but more emphatically for his presence at the banquet, and the grace, eloquence, and feeling with which he added dignity and lustre to the demonstration." Thanks were also voted to the Lord Mayor, to the Railway Companies, the Press, the Secretaries, the Police, and to Mr. Brennan, for his generous gift of the wine. All these thanked had, in fact, mainly aided in the great success of this Crimean Banquet.

**ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF EARL SOMERS BY HIS VALET.**—It was currently reported on Tuesday morning last, in Ledbury and the neighbourhood of Eastnor, that an attempt had been made on the life of Earl Somers by his valet and butler, Valentine de Matrie, on the previous evening. De Matrie is a native of Switzerland, and has been fifteen or sixteen years in the service of the noble Earl. Nothing has transpired that can be depended upon as to the cause of the outrage; but it is said that Earl Somers arrived at Eastnor Castle last Monday evening, and, from some cause or other, refused to see De Matrie after his arrival. The man, however, managed to get access to the Earl's room almost directly, and shut the door, when an altercation was overheard, which induced the servants, who were carrying up the luggage, to enter the room. De Matrie was ejected from the room, and a gamekeeper was ordered to see him off the premises. When leaving he was violent in his language, and said he would be revenged before he left the neighbourhood. Superintendent Sheaf, of Ledbury, was sent for, and remained at the castle till the following morning, when, having occasion to go a journey, another constable took his place and remains there. De Matrie is still in the neighbourhood. A medical gentleman was sent for to the castle on the night when this affair occurred, but for what purpose has not transpired.—*Worcester Herald.*

The Dean and Chapter of Durham have granted two acres of ground as a site for the erection of a practising school, as well as of a training school. The latter will train young women to be schoolmistresses, and the former will admit girls from six to fourteen years of age to be taught by these young women.





THE COURT-ROOM AT THE HALL OF THE BARBER-SURGEONS' COMPANY, MONKWELL-STREET.

### LORD MAYOR'S DAY—BARBER-SURGEONS' HALL, AND THE "GREAT CHARTER" PICTURE (BY HOLBEIN.)

MONDAY last, with its relics of olden pageantry, though greatly shorn of its beams, recalled many an interesting event in civic history, though none more attractive than the granting and delivery of the charter to the barber-surgeons by Henry VIII. in person, which scene the genius of Holbein has most gloriously commemorated in the largest and finest of that painter's works which we possess in England. Our Engraving of this magnificent work is, therefore, a fitting illustration of Lord Mayor's Day; before describing which we must say a few words about the barber-surgeons, who exist now but in name.

Originally (says the "Curiosities of London") surgery and shaving were carried on in London by the same person. In 1512 an Act was passed to prevent any besides barbers practising surgery within the City and seven miles round, excepting such as were examined by the Bishop of London or Dean of St. Paul's, or their assistants. In 1540 they were united into one corporate body; but all persons practising shaving were forbidden to intermeddle with surgery, except to draw teeth and let blood; whence barber-surgeons. The Rev. John Ward, Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon 1662 to 1681, relates that when he came to London he lodged at the Bell, in Aldersgate-street, "to be near Barber-Chirurgions' Hall," then the only place in the metropolis where anatomical lectures were publicly delivered.

Holbein's picture was painted in the thirty-second year of the reign of Henry VIII., when were united the Barbers and Surgeons, formerly separate companies, which they again became in 1745; the surgeons then removing to their Hall in the Old Bailey, and subsequently into a Royal College in Lincoln's-inn-fields. Barbers, however, continued to let blood (whence the pole) and draw teeth until our time: the latest we remember of this class, and with pain, was one Middleditch, in Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, in whose window were displayed heaps of drawn teeth.

The Hall of the Barber-Surgeons was briefly described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 1, 1856. It was partly built upon a bastion of the City Wall, in Monkwell-street, a few years after the Great Fire, which destroyed the original Hall.

In passing along the street, the visitor is at once directed to the place by a quaint circular piece of carved work, projecting boldly out like a porch head from the wall over the entrance, with the very large and finely-cut arms of the Company in the centre—the three razors forming a conspicuous object on the shield. Beneath the arms is a great head, with coarse features and open mouth; and animals, fruit, and a variety of other ornaments, help to fill up the details of this somewhat interesting piece of workmanship. We have engraved this fine old doorway, which is attributed to Inigo Jones, and belonging to the first Hall. The Theatre of Anatomy, we know, was built for the Company by Inigo Jones, in 1636, and was saved through being detached. This, one of Jones's best works, was repaired in the reign of George I., by the Earl of Burlington, and was taken down in the latter end of the last century, and sold as old materials.

There is little in the present building externally that is noteworthy; but the large hall has a dais, of semicircular shape, built upon the London Wall bastion. The ceiling is formed into handsome oval compartments; and there is a gallery over the vestibule; thence we pass into the Court-room, which we have engraved. Its agreeable proportions and its exquisitely-decorated ceiling are by Inigo Jones, but the lofty elegant lantern is of later date.

The Company possess some fine old plate, a specimen of which was engraved in our Journal for March 1; where several other curious articles of plate are described. We, therefore, pass at once to Holbein's

great picture, the story of which we find thus pleasantly told in one of the papers of Mr. Knight's *London* :—

But what glorious picture is that facing the fireplace, with its numerous figures, each so individually characteristic, yet the whole so homogeneously expressive—a picture glowing as a Titian, and minutely faithful as a Gerard Dow? That is the great treasure of the Company—the Holbein—the greatest of the great painter's undoubted English works, and, we should say, the least known, except to the possessors of the fine print by Baron. It was painted to commemorate the reunion of the Companies in 1541. In the centre is Harry himself, a magnificent full-length portrait, in which you might almost read everything but the dates of the monarch's career. He is in gorgeous apparel—still more gorgeously painted. Gold brocade and ermine, ruffles and rings, will all bear the closest examination; so also the Turkey carpet beneath his feet. All the other figures, seventeen in number, are portraits of members of the Company, a curious proof of which is to be found in the interesting cartoon, or study, for this picture in the College of Surgeons. The portraits are three separate pieces of paper pasted on in their proper places, and are evidently the original studies made by Holbein from the life. We are not aware that the existence of this cartoon is generally known. It is not mentioned by Walpole, though it seems to us scarcely less interesting than the picture painted from it. It has another interesting feature. In the painting there is a long inscription occupying a certain space of the upper part; in the cartoon, Mr. Cliff, the curator of the Museum of the College, found, on cleaning a portion of it some years ago, in the corresponding space, a window, through which was seen the old church of St. Bride; showing that the event recorded took place in the Palace of Bridewell. May we offer a suggestion as to the cause of the discrepancy? The painting was at one period "touched," as the phrase is; probably the

window there, as in the cartoon, had become through time or neglect almost illegible, and so, in despair of recovering the original, this inscription was made to cover the place.

Among these gentlemen kneeling before the monarch in their gowns, fur-trimmed, we have, first, three on the left (or Henry's right), who represent Alsop, Butts, and I. Chambre, all past masters of the Company. Chambre was Henry's own physician; and, according to a custom happily obsolete now, held ecclesiastical preferments. He was Dean of the Royal chapel and college adjoining Westminster Hall, to which he built "a very curious cloister at a large expense." Butts has obtained a wider celebrity through the means of him who immortalises by a word: he is the Dr. Butts of Shakspeare's Henry VIII., and is there introduced in an incident strictly true to history, and which Strype relates. On the other side of the King the first figure is that of T. Vycary, the then master, who is receiving the charter from the Royal hands. Vycary was Sergeant-Surgeon to the Courts of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and the author of the first anatomical work in the language, "A Treasure for Englishmen, containing the Anatomy of Man's Body," which was published in 1548. Its materials are almost entirely derived from Galen and the Arabian writers, so little advance had yet been made in that very important part of the healing arts—the foundation, indeed, on which they are built. The other members whose names are known are J. Aylef, N. Symson, E. Harman, J. Montfort, J. Pen, M. Alooke, R. Ferris, X. Samon, and W. Tyly, of which we need only mention the first, Aylef, a Sheriff of London, and a merchant of Blackwell Hall, as well as a surgeon. His story is told on his tomb in the chancel of St. Michael's, in Basinghall-street.

The picture is painted on oak, and is, therefore, likely to last for centuries. We conclude our notice of it with an interesting proof of the estimation in which it was held by James I., whose own autograph letter is in possession of the Company, and from which we now transcribe to the following effect:—"James K. Trusty and well beloved we greet you well. Whereas we are informed of a table of painting in your hall whereon is the picture of our predecessor of famous memory, King Henry VIII., together with divers of your Company, which being very like him and well done, we are desirous to have copied: whereas our pleasure is that you presently deliver it unto this bearer, our well-beloved servant Sir Lionel Cranfield, Knight, one of our Masters of Requests, whom we have commanded to receive it of you, and to see it with all expedition copied and redelivered safely; and so we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at Newmarket, the 13th day of January, 1617."

Every part of the picture is most elaborately and delicately finished; the colouring is chaste, and the care and style of the whole admirable. Pepys tried, after the Great Fire, to buy this picture, "by the help of Mr. Pierce (a surgeon), for a little money. I did think," he adds, "to give £200 for it, it being said to be worth £1000; but it is so spoiled that I have no mind to it, and it is not a pleasant though a good picture."—*Diary*, 29th Aug., 1668.

The Company likewise possess several portraits of rare interest and value. Among them is a whole-length of Sir Charles Scarborough, by Walker, chief physician to Charles II., James II., and William III.: he is lecturing in the doctor's scarlet cap, hood, and gown; on the left is the demonstrating surgeon, Anthony Bligh, in the livery-gown, holding up the arm of a dead subject, which lies on a table partly covered with a sheet. Next are portraits of Dr. Arris and Dr. Thomas Arris, and Dr. Nehemiah Grew. Here, too, is a portrait of Mr. Lisle, barber to Charles II.; and of John Paterson, clerk to the Company, and the projector of several improvements in the city of London after the Great Fire. Here, also, is the rich full-length of the Countess of Richmond, by Sir Peter Lely; and, in fit location, here is Vandyke's exquisitely-painted portrait of the painter's friend, Inigo Jones.

### INTERESTING ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

(Continued from page 452.)

THERE are other interesting works by less-known artists well worthy of study, but which we will not dwell upon at any length. There is a very curious St. Jerome reading in a rocky desert, with a town in the distance, by Marco Basaiti, who was the contemporary of Giovanni Bellini, and one of the founders of the brilliant Venetian school of colouring, having been one of the first to work largely in oil after its introduction from the Netherlands to Venice by the unfortunate Antonello da Messina. He is as clear and as unmistakable as Van Eyck, and we perceive here that southern brilliancy and splendour of



ENTRANCE TO BARBER-SURGEONS' HALL: INIGO JONES, ARCHITECT.





KING HENRY THE EIGHTH GIVING THE CHARTER  
FROM THE GREAT PICTURE BY HOLBEIN, IN



TO THE BARBER-SURGEONS' COMPANY, IN 1541.  
BARBER-SURGEONS' HALL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



colour which is comparatively unknown at Bruges. There is a slight caricature in the disposition of the masses of rock, but the distance is exceedingly brilliant and aerial.

Another addition is the "Virgin and Child" of Vivarini, who is said to have painted the first oil picture in Venice after Antonello da Messina, in 1473. This, however, is in distemper (probably fig sap). It is an interesting picture. The Virgin has, if not beauty, great naïveté—the flesh carefully and brilliantly done. The head of St. Paul very hard, but instinct with force and vitality.

In No. 287 we have a fine portrait of a young man, by Bartolommeo Veneziano—of whom only three pictures are at present known. He appears to have been an imitator of Giorgione. The tone is rosetto, and the colours have darkened; but we find all those representations of the picturesque costume of that period worthy of attention. It is a portrait of an ancestor of Count Martinengo, whose heirs sold it to the National Gallery. The date of the picture is 1530, and bears the inscription which identifies it on a white scroll, as follows:—"Ludovicum Marti, atatis sue anno XXI. Bartolm. Venetus Faciebat M.D. XXX."

Of all the additions to the Gallery the most important is unquestionably the Perugino. If the finest picture of action in the Gallery be the "Lazarus," the first in feeling is unquestionably the "Pieta" of Francia. It would have been an injustice to Perugino, the great rival of Francia, to have placed a work of secondary value in juxtaposition to this. Fortunately a work in all respects worthy of the master of Raphael has been found. £4000 were, we believe, paid to the Duke Melzi, of Milan, for this work, and we are sure that the nation will not grudge the sum for the acquisition of a performance belonging to that class which sustain the high character of the Gallery. It represents the Virgin adoring the Infant Christ; forming three portions of an altar-piece, the central one being the principal. Archangels fill up the wings. At the first glance one is struck with the extraordinary suavity of the landscape; the depth and richness of the colour; the expression of the principal figure; and the skill of the disposition (*maniera antica*, of course). But we cannot help thinking it a pity that so much truly beautiful painting was not combined in one transaction. The Virgin is painted as Perugino could paint this personage. This simple statement is conclusive eulogy, and saves critic and reader all further verbiage. We confess that we do not like either the *pose* or the expression of the Archangel on the left, with straggled legs and enunch visage—neither man nor woman. But the Archangel Raphael, on the right, with the young Tobias, reminds us of the early manner of his great pupil. The aerial distance of the central compartment, with the choir of angels above, has a suavity, delicacy, and graduated brilliancy, which raise the accessory part of the picture to that highest poetic region which we associate with the strains of a celestial choir.

This valuable production was painted for the Carthusian Convent of Pavia, and was originally of six, not of three, compartments—a figure of the Almighty, which is still in its original place, having been above the centre. The other two portions have disappeared, but their places in the Certosa have been supplied by copies. Are we presumptuous in thinking that if the central coperta cannot be procured by purchase (or perhaps exchange) it would be desirable to collate good reproductions of the other parts of this rare work with what we have already, in order fully to comprehend the general plan? This is a job that need not cost much, and might help some promising young artist to eke out the expenses of his Italian tour.

It remains for us to persevere in the expression of our regret that there is still such insufficiency of room for so noble a collection. We have 400 pictures and room for only 250. We really wish that the question of a Gallery was settled one way or the other. Many years must elapse before the new edifice is ready, whether in Old Brompton or in Trafalgar-square. But in the mean time could not the Royal Academy give up their rooms and let the nation see what it possesses? If the question be asked, where the Royal Academy is to go? we answer at once, to the Crystal Palace, where we are sure the directors would be most happy to come to some arrangement both with reference to space and pecuniary matters. As regards both light and space there is abundance. The exhibition would also be congenial to the objects of the Crystal Palace, and the attractions of each would react upon one another. It would become the high temple of æsthetic culture. Nor would any of our good artists be losers even by the juxtaposition of the best Continental art. The general craving for good pictures would propagate itself, to the ultimate advantage of the peculiarly British lines of art.

The summer season, too, in which the Royal Academy exhibitions are open to the public, is convenient to set against the sole objection—the distance. But, after all, the Crystal Palace is becoming the decorous carnival of London art and society. The concerts, once begun, will not be given up. The beginning now desiderated is that of the Royal Academy.

**TOMB OF SAMUEL ROGERS.**—The plain monumental structure over the vault of the Rogers family, in Hornsey Churchyard, has lately received an additional inscription, which will be regarded with interest. It records the date of birth and death of the poet, merely adding that he was author of "The Pleasures of Memory," without specifying the nature of the work. The mortuary inscriptions on the tomb are three in number—viz., those to Henry Rogers, Esq., and Sarah Rogers, brother and sister of the poet, and the following:—"Samuel Rogers, author of 'The Pleasures of Memory,' brother of the above-named Henry and Sarah Rogers, born at Newington-green, 30th July, 1763; died at St. James's-place, Westminster, 18th December, 1855."

**COMING OF AGE IN THE MODERN TIME.**—It always gives us pleasure to record good feeling between landlord and tenants. We have just been gratified at seeing a hunting-whip, to be presented to the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, eldest son of Lord Kenyon. It has a handsome mounting at the hook, silver gilt, ornamented with medallions, representing, in profile, Walker, Sir W. W. Wynn's huntsman; and the head of the horse, hound, fox, and initials "L. K.," are interlaced. On a shield is the following inscription:—"Presented to the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, at Burras, by the tenantry and well-wishers, on his attaining his majority, 1856." This handsome whip was made by Calow and Son, of Park-lane, and is in very appropriate taste.

**WINDSOR UNION.**—We understand that at the last weekly meeting of the board of guardians of this union, Messrs. May and Collins, of Marlborough, were unanimously elected, out of fifteen candidates, to make a new survey and valuation of the parish of Old Windsor. This selection, which is so complimentary to the above-named gentlemen, is greatly owing to the satisfaction given to the board of guardians by their recent survey and valuation of the parish of Egham; as we understand that, at the request of the principal landowners and ratepayers, a lithographed copy of their map of this parish is about to be published, to which her Majesty and Prince Albert have added their names as subscribers for five copies. We should add, that the two parishes of Egham and Old Windsor almost entirely comprise Windsor Forest, Prince Albert's Norfolk and Model Farms, Cumberland Lodge, Virginia Water and Cottages—altogether consisting of 5000 acres of Royal property alone.

**A SINGULAR DUEL.**—LADIES PRESENT.—We learn by a letter from Memphis, of the 16th inst., that a duel was fought in the vicinity of that city on the day previous. It seems that on the late trip of the steamer *North Star* from New Orleans to this place, two of the passengers—Colonel Charles Burghae, from Philadelphia, and Major Riegler, of Boston—who had been south on an electioneering tour and were old friends, having both served in the European armies, got into a very warm discussion, the one defending Democracy and the other Republicanism, which resulted in offensive language of a personal character against Colonel Burghae. In the presence of so many passengers the Colonel felt it incumbent on him to demand a retraction of the insulting matter, which being denied a challenge and acceptance to fight were soon settled upon. Two Hungarian officers, named S. Szalay and T. Shultze, lately in the service of Walker at Nicaragua, who were passengers on the boat, volunteered as seconds. Pistols and fifteen paces were the terms proposed; but strange to say, the seconds, the master of the boat, and all the passengers, including many ladies, opposed the proposition, and contended that the fight should be with swords. The Hungarians offered their sabres, and the next day, on reaching Memphis, the parties landed; and, procuring the attendance of a Dr. Hill, also a passenger on the boat, proceeded to some ground adjoining the city, accompanied by many of the lady and gentlemen passengers. The duel was then fought with great fierceness, and resulted in the defeat of Major Riegler, who, by the superior skill of his adversary, received two terrible cuts, one on his cheek and the other on the chin, causing him to drop on the field. Returning to the boat, the wounds of the Major were dressed, and a reconciliation of the parties was effected. Colonel Burghae shortly afterwards made a speech to the passengers, justifying his course, and defending duelling on general principles, which was warmly received by those present. It is supposed that the wounded gentleman would have replied but for the disabled condition of his chin. Both gentlemen displayed great gallantry in the field, and were triumphantly escorted back to the boat by the spectators.—*St. Louis Democrat*, Oct. 23.

## MARLBOROUGH HOUSE. THE TURNER COLLECTION.

A SHORT time ago a friend of ours happening to be in the sale-room of an auctioneer at the west end of the town, saw two small Turners, and asked their price out of curiosity, he not being a buyer. The answer was that they were sold. "For a good few hundreds, no doubt?" said our friend. "Say thousands," rejoined the proprietor of the rooms. We mention this to give the reader an idea of the very extraordinary value of the acquisition which Marlborough House has received; the 110 pictures in oil, along with the almost countless drawings, being estimated altogether at £200,000—that is to say, of market value—six times more than all the existing Marlborough House collection put together. In short, it raises the Marlborough House collection, *per saltum*, to rank among the important ones of Europe—which, in spite of its interest to us Britons, it has not hitherto done. Whatever may be said of Sir Joshua and of Wilkie, no productions of the English school (with the exception, perhaps, of some pictures of Landseer) have conquered so indefeasible a Continental recognition as the early and mature Turners.

It has been said that Shakspeare wanted no schooling in the outwardly existent social and political fabric; that he looked inward, and found its reflex there. When Turner looked outward he showed himself the great master; but when the later wrong-headed, self-biased Turner looked inward, he found a factitious Turnerian nature, resembling nothing either on land or water. These lagoons of gamboge, Chinese vermilion, and white lead, were the sunsets of his genius. Happy Turner! What most men in the possession of eyes to see, and intelligence to comprehend, pronounced to be his decline, was believed by himself and some friends to be his culmination.

Turner had, as we have previously stated, four manners—his early Wilson manner; his Claude manner; his third or independent manner, in which he imitated no one, and retained his peculiar excellence; and his fourth manner, the period of decline, with its gamboge gambols. One of the chief sources of value of this splendid collection is the completeness with which we are enabled to judge of his mind, his eye, and his hand at every stage of his career. Were all the pictures hung and visible to the public, we should proceed in chronological order; but, as that is not the case, from want of room, we will proceed as fancy leads the way, premising that we feel much obliged to Mr. Wornum for causing the dates of the pictures to be inscribed on the frames—an operation which has greatly facilitated our studies.

Turner was a great painter even in comparatively early youth. In 1797, three years before the century closed, he produced his "Moonlight Study at Millbank." We see here that in the early part of his career he had no caprices; he was dominated by nature, and did not revolt against her. This moonlight piece is charming in boldness, and yet in probability. At some distance the picture looks like a white wafer on a black board; but, on looking closer, the charm begins, the landscape has the due amount of relief, not a subdued daylight as some painters make moonlight, but with a glitter on the water, neither too much nor too little. What variety of treatment! Turner's genius was a fine instrument in the hands of skilful musician; some notes at the extremity were unsympathetic; but every one in the gamut from top to bottom was keenly tried and firmly sounded by the hand of a true master.

No. 476. "A Shipwreck," 1805.—This is in Turner's first—and, as many think, his best and safest—manner, when the influence of Wilson and Gainsborough were still upon him; although in this particular picture he is an independent observer of nature, and comes out with a thrilling force which surpasses anything we have seen of Backhuysen. The chief event is the activity of small craft in saving the crew and passengers of a large vessel, hull half down in the obscure distance, during a storm of terrific violence. The whole picture successfully brings out the feeling of extreme danger, while hope and despair alternate with each other. The surges rage like the bubbles of a vast cauldron. The large, sweeping, boat-engulfing waves denote minute observation and a large bravura of conception. We seem to see the wind, to realise the vision of the invisible, and the light that gleams over the scene is procured by a rent made in the envelope of heavy clouds by the force of the tempest itself. In the distance the miserable beings are seen sliding down the shrouds into the sea, or to the salvage boats. This is a maritime drama of great power: the incidents natural and touching, the style of the utmost power, the stage of the full width. The figures are men and women, not puppets, in a state of contortion, as in some of his more fanciful efforts. This picture has happy invention, skilful composition, and that depth of force and richness of colour which is to us so superior to all the gaudy dreams of his last manner. The colour has as much warmth as is requisite for the scene and the subject. On the right we have a rough skipper and craft, manfully working out the crisis; and the broad-spread, wind-inflated, dark orange sail sets out all that half of the picture in a subdued glow. In conclusion, we can only regret that from want of room at Marlborough House the picture has not that amount of light upon it which we should wish; we, therefore, advise our readers to select the brightest day they can fall in with at this season of the year. With the room that exists it is out of the power of the hangers to give it a better position without displacing the "Childe Harold," or some other equally-celebrated production.

No. 489.—"An Avalanche," 1812 (or 1811).—We are here no longer at sea, but far and high inland; in the Alpine region of the glacier, the pine, and the chamois. "The Avalanche" is truly one of the most tremendous accidents of nature. It is one of the dread brood of the earthquake, for no avalanche exists but in regions where the earth has been upheaved into steep mountains, and fissured into yawning gulleys. How the genius of the painter has risen to the height of the subject! He has seized the moment when a blast of spring rain looses the icy bonds of winter, and produces the downslip of concrete snow, solid glacier, rocks, and boulders into the valley below. The lofty pine is snapped as a frail reed, and the chalet is brayed as in a mortar under those blocks of ice. The reality is astounding; we feel in the presence of the overwhelming forces of nature, and the utter impotence of man. In the "Shipwreck" we described, man's seafaring habits and energies give him a chance. Here he has none. The victim is hopelessly engulfed. There is no balance of cold and warm tints in this picture. One does not think of it; the mind is entirely occupied with the abnormal phenomena of inert nature in a state of terrific activity. The drenching rain and the matter in motion are magnificent in conception and execution. This picture is the most punctual antipodes of his last manner that our experience can indicate.

No. 516. "Childe Harold"—Italy, 1832.—This picture is, perhaps, the most perfect emanation from the mature Turner of the third manner. Here is the luxury of his genius—the perfection which was the starting-point of his aberrations, but not the aberration itself. If the architectural life of Italy may furnish an analogy for the illustration of the career of the English artist, this is the Rome of Hadrian, not the Ravenna of the Exarchs. This picture, as much as any landscape that we remember, shows the inborn invention of the ardent genius and the skilful composition of the persevering scholar of nature who has become the master of his glorious craft.

Ordinary Italian nature is already select. Here we have the selection from the select. The wide view where the hilltops are castellated and city-crowned; the hillside covered with vegetation tended by art, the limpid gloom of shady grot, and the sombre flow of the wood-fringed river meandering in the plain; the moss-grown ruin of Roman Imperial grandeur, mingling with the Palladian villa, and the slender altitude of the picturesque Campanile of the period of the Revival—all united and harmonised by the soft effulgent haze of the declining sun of Ansonia.

But to descend from vague admiration of invention and composition to the technicalities of colour, we here again see the predominant golden tones finely balanced by some cold tones to the left of the picture. In addition to general effect the parts are done admirably, as the spectator may judge who looks through his hollow palm at the pine top that is so prominent. The central group of figures, composed of modern Italians in their native costume, is more to our taste than the rapid classical generalisations in some of his other pictures. The brilliant colours of still life in the foreground are most scientific. Other parts show the full possession of effect by the slightest touches.

Rubens—that great master of pregnant meaning in the chromatic interpretation of the essential projection of objects—could have done nothing better than those few magnificent streaks of vermilion and white lead to the right of the picture, which reveal to us an Italian town in all the glory of sunset.

To conclude, here Turner is at his zenith. The sign of a great artist is not to have a uniform elevation, but, as Dryden said of Shakspeare, "to be great on great occasions." (Il avait des lueurs étonnantes," said even Voltaire, no friend of the "barbarian.") The very subject of "Childe Harold" is a challenge from Muse to Muse. Did ever poet paint Italy as Byron has done? We do not ask if the reader remembers those descriptions glowing with bright suggestive thought, vivid with undying imagery, and coloured with incomparable language—for who can forget them? Never, therefore, was a comparison more boldly provoked, or perilous risk of association more fearlessly incurred, than by Turner on this occasion. Magnificently as Italy has been painted in words by the poet, the effort of the limner scars boldly to an equal altitude. Nor, to the thinker, is this picture unsuggestive of the omissions of the poet. By the admirable use of means within the limits of the art the whole picture recalls to us that great as Byron was, he did scanty justice to that imitative art which is the larger moiety of the laurel crown of poetic Italy.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

ONE more plethoric gathering to discuss an equally plethoric list, possessing not one atom of interest for any one beyond "the Ring," comes off at Shrewsbury on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Those who like it will shiver on the Ludlow race-course on Friday; and then such of the jockeys as do not combine hurdle-racing and steeplechasing, like Kendall and young D. Hughes (both very rising flat-race performers), in their calendar, will rest from their labours for nearly three months. The Shrewsbury meeting contains two steeplechases and a hurdle-race in its programme, and the temporary tenants of the "1700 beds" will no doubt do their utmost to discern a second Virago in their prophetic dreams.

It is refreshing to pass from these November meetings—from which nearly all genuine sportsmen turn with utter disgust, as totally violating the good old rule, that no racehorse should be stripped after the Saturday of the Houghton—to the entries for the Two Thousand and One Thousand Guinea Stakes for 1858. Forty-five figure in the former, and thirty-six in the latter; and, while the names of the Duke of Bedford and Lords Exeter, Ailsbury, Anglesey, Glasgow, Derby, Wilton, and Clifden still stand prominently forward, it is pleasant to note the reappearance of Lord Ribblesdale and General Peel, and the accession of Sir Lydston Newman, Mr. R. Sutton, and divers other new names. The Newmarket entries, on the whole, are remarkably good, and the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster is just beyond its regular average of thirty. The formation of a soft gallop will no doubt lure several fresh strings to the "pleasant little town in Suffolk," and Baron Rothschild has shifted his lot there already. Mr. T. Parr has won no less than eleven Queen's Plates this season—six of them with Fisherman, who was, however, bracketed in this branch of his turf successes with the Heir of Lynne. The Libel is for sale at Tattersall's on Monday, along with the ex-steeplechaser Viatrix and her Hobbie Noble filly foal; and Loup-garou, almost the only son of Lanercost at the stud, has left the Royal paddocks for Defford, near Pershore. Malacca was rather out of his distance at Liverpool, and only ran a fair second to Maid of Derwent for the great event, out of a field of twenty-three.

"Races or no races!" was the great turning-point of the municipal elections at Preston (where two gentlemen have promised plates) this autumn; whereas, at Doncaster, the subject was never mentioned, and the £1200 grant is now quietly acquiesced in by all parties.

We are glad to hear that Markwell, once the huntsman to the Cheshire (where the "difficulty" has assumed a most complicated shape), has left the Chester Infirmary, in which he was laid up for many months from the effect of a severe fall he had while hunting the Forlanshire last season. He is now quite active and hearty again; and we feel sure that he will, ere long, be called from his home at Northwich, and exchange his black coat for a scarlet. The Forlanshire hunt was broken up last year, and the hounds passed into the possession of Mr. Earnest Duncombe, the present master of the Bedale. This pack did not make a very auspicious opening day of it, as the first cover was drawn blank, and the first fox was chopped in cover. We hope that the men of Bedale will look more closely after their foxes than they have the credit of doing, and not forget how their hunt was once foremost among the best. The Bedale pack of last year is said to be by far the best working lot of dogs that Lord Stamford has at Quorn. We hear, as an explanation of his Lordship's first day's meet being at Ashfordby, and not Kirby Gate, that he has determined not to draw any covers south of the Wreke. We trust, however, soon to hear that he has consented to draw Billesdon Coplow, and one or two of the other best covers in the south; and that the Pytcheley will draw the Harboro' country this season. It is absolutely swarming with foxes, while the Pytcheley cub-hunting has been very meagre. This once great country ought to lie fallow for a season, and receive another importation of "Scotch greyhounds," such as the late Lord Alford turned down, before it will be really itself again. Joe Maiden's subscription is announced to close in a few days; and when we remember the sport he has showed, from 1830 to 1855, in Cheshire and Staffordshire, until the amputation of his leg (which was nearly scalded off) in the North Warwickshire boiling copper, and twice broken to boot), suffering during the whole quarter of a century such agony as has fallen to scarcely the lot of any man before, we feel sure that all English foxhunters will not neglect their tribute, however small, to his fine science and English pluck.

Mr. Randall's coursing luck so far this season has been very wonderful. He swept the Great Western and Druid Cups with Riot by Bedlamite, and Lady Clara by Mansoor, at Amesbury; and these two dogs divided the Stoneleigh Cup Stakes last week. Reveller, another Bedlamite, divided a 32 Puppy Stake with two of Mr. Borron's at Alcar; and Rhapsody, of the same family, ran up for a 24 Puppy Stake at the same meeting. In the Alcar Cup, Black Cloud did not run in his old form, and Judge "waited," as we saw Cerito doing the last two courses she ever ran over this her favourite ground. The finest shot of the season has yet to be recorded. We learn from Scotland that a shooter lately stalked up to four blackcocks, caught them in a line on the rise, and killed them all. Three fell at once, and the fourth one hundred yards from his fellows. Rod-fishing has closed on the Tweed, and has not been so good as usual. Lady Harriet St. Clair has, however, no reason to complain of want of success, as she lately landed two grise, weighing together about 20 lb.

Boating there is none, but coursing meetings for the ensuing week are as follows:—Walshford Bridge (Yorkshire), the Coquetdale Scorton (Catterick), and March, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Lime-rick, on Wednesday and Thursday; Alington (Salop), on Thursday; Pilling (private) and Mid Annandale, on Thursday and Friday; Burton (Salop), on Friday; Whitchurch (Marbury), on Saturday; and the Amicable Club (Surrey), on these last three days.

A rowing-match for £50 a side took place between Putney and Mortlake on Thursday, the competitors being Buttle, of Norwich, and Kelly, of Fulham, which was won by the latter. A return match, at Norwich, for the same sum, is to take place on the 25th.

## LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Aintree Plate.—Gay, 1. Catherine Parr, 2.  
All-Aged Selling Stakes.—Spinnet, 1. Blossom, 2.  
Knowsley Nursery Handicap Stakes.—Cumberland, 1. Odd Trick, 2.  
Juvenile Selling Stakes.—Wild Strawberry, 1. Beach, 2.  
Croxteth Welter Cup.—Johnny Taft, 1. Lough Bawn, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Sunrise, 1. Wild Strawberry, 2.  
Tyro Stakes.—Pauline f., 1. Polish, 2.  
Optional Selling Stakes.—Gamster, 1. Blossom, 2.  
Sefton Handicap.—Mary, 1. Alma, 2.  
Selling Stakes.—Spinnet, 1. Wild Strawberry, 2.

## THURSDAY.

Autumn Cup.—Maid of Derwent, 1. Malacca, 2.  
Nursery Stakes.—Red White and Blue, 1. Little Cob, 2.  
Handicap.—Catherine Parr, 1. Blossom, 2.  
Hurdle-race.—Victory, 1. Royalty, 2.  
Selling Stakes.—Beach, 1. Polish, 2.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

COCKNEYS may put up with any scandal about Queen Elizabeth, but the inmates of Auld Reekie will not endure to have a word said against Mary Queen of Scots. We have good proof of this during the present week. Mr. Thackeray has been delivering in Edinburgh his four lectures on the four Georges. By way of seasoning his repast, and while speaking of Queens in general, he said something severe about Mary Queen of Scots, and was nearly endangering the success of his lectures by his harmless pleasantry. What he said seems to have been historically true; but it would not go down. For a Southron to come and abuse Mary Stuart in her own capital was what the Scottish lion could not stand. The emblematic thistle was more prickly than ever. Scotchmen are notorious for nourishing historical misfortunes. John Rennie, the great engineer, was fond of relating that he had known a Scotchman who was daily endeavouring to avenge the battle of Pinky. But in Mr. Thackeray's case national revenge has not been carried beyond some loud hisses in defence of Queen Mary. His lectures have proved great successes. When are we to hear them in London? When are the four Georges to be abused under the wing of St. James's Palace, and within range of the old Courts of Kensington and Kew?

Death this week has removed from among us the last survivor of the correspondents of Robert Burns. The widow of Basil Montagu (of Baconshire), and the mother-in-law of Barry Cornwall (of Parnassus-shire), died a few days ago at the age of eighty-three. Her maiden name was Benson. She must have been very handsome in her youth. In old age (when turned of fifty) she had a queen-like, maternally look that was very engaging. She was a girl of twenty when Burns fastened his fine poetic eyes on her attractive features. The poet was poetically in love, and evinced his admiration by a letter to her printed in his works. The letter is dated sixty-three years ago, and was very properly regarded by Mrs. Montagu as a letter not to be parted with. We have heard her speak admiringly of Burns, and in the presence of those who loved to hear what she had to say about him. One anecdote, and that the best, Allan Cunningham has preserved. "I dined with Burns," said Mrs. Montagu, "at Arbigoil. He was witty, drank as others drank, and was long in coming to the tea-table. It was then the fashion for young ladies to be busy about something. I was working a flower. The poet sat down beside me, talked of the beauty of what I was imitating, and put his hand so near the work that I said, 'Well, take it, and do a bit yourself.' 'Oh, oh!' said he, 'you think my hand is unsteady with wine. I cannot work a flower, madam; but'—he pulled the thread out of the needle, and re-threaded it in a moment—'can a tipsy man do that?'"

All the talk in art relates to Marlborough-house and the twenty Turners recently hung there in the best available light, though the best is had enough. "Better than Claude!" is the exclamation of one rapt enthusiast as he quits the room. "Not up to Claude," is the observation of one equally intent in upholding nature and native talent. We were amused at seeing a thoroughpaced admirer standing before the pictures with Mr. Ruskin's unwieldy octavo in his hands. We borrowed the book, and asked our enthusiastic Munro and Ruskin bitten acquaintance what he thought of the heading of one of the sections, "Turner himself is inferior in brilliancy to nature." He had no reply but—"Nature must give way to Turner." Must she?

We are glad to observe that Dr. Philip Bliss is again to appear as an author, after an interval which all who know his rich stores of information will ever regret. He is to give us those remains of Tom Hearne which Time (Tom's enemy) has unconsciously invested with increasing interest. Tom, it appears, was not everlastingly buried in old chronicles: he kept a kind of diary, and put down his odd occurrences, much as Dr. Dee and Ashmole and other enthusiasts were wont to record their little doings and sayings. Dr. Bliss is aware, he says, that Tom's admirers are not many. He therefore prints a very small edition at a very high price. We shall dip into Tom.

More editions of Shakespeare. The sweet swan—lucky for his editors, for printers, papermakers, and bookbinders—did not edit his own works. He went in for gain, not glory. Here are at least five editions of Shakespeare in the field. Mr. Halliwell has his private folio; Mr. Dyce is working for Mr. Moxon; Mr. Collier is working for Messrs. Whittaker; Mr. Staunton is working for Messrs. Routledge; and some one, whose name we have not heard, is to edit an edition for Mr. Bogue. Of Mr. Halliwell we have had other opportunities of speaking; Mr. Dyce has not issued any prospectus; and Mr. Collier is equally without a prospectus. Not so Mr. Staunton, who comes out gallantly with a taking bill of fare and good examples of what he is to do for his author. He has called in the ever-ready and able pencil of Mr. Gilbert to his aid, so that there is every chance of our adding another permanent edition of Shakespeare to our shelves.

Naturalists will be glad to learn that the choice collection of birds, eggs, fishes, &c., formed by the late Mr. Yarrell, will be sold during the next month, under the hammer of Mr. Stevens, of King-street, Covent-garden.

The grave of the author of "The Pleasures of Memory," in Hornsey Churchyard, has just been appropriately marked by the relations of the poet. The grave of the author of "The Pleasures of Hope" is distinguished by a statue from the chisel of Mr. Marshall. Why is the grave, in the Church of St. James, Piccadilly, of the author of "The Pleasures of Imagination" still unmarked?

We are glad, but not surprised, to learn that Lord Palmerston is distributing a portion of the Royal Bounty Fund in aid of deserving authors. His Lordship has recently given fifty pounds to Mr. Abrahall, author of a poem entitled "Arctic Enterprise."

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—There is no benevolent society which has obtained or merited more approbation for the manner in which its funds have been administered than the Artists' General Benevolent Fund; and the President and Council, feeling that there was no one who had been more instrumental in promoting the above success than the assistant secretary, Mr. J. W. Roper, have presented him with an inkstand and salver, as a testimony of their respect and gratitude for his constant and indefatigable services during a period of forty years. The handsome gift was presented at a special meeting on the 12th inst. by Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A., with an address, in which he appropriately observed that "testimony no more adequately represented the value of Mr. Roper's services than the inkstand was capable of holding the ink which he had devoted to the benevolent objects of the institution."

A FULL AND FREE PARDON.—The Queen has signified her pleasure that a full and free pardon should be granted, under the Great Seal of Great Britain and of Ireland respectively, to all persons suffering under the consequences of conviction for political offences. This full and gracious measure will be of the greatest importance to many of those suffering punishment or privation for political acts—especially those like Mr. Smith O'Brien, O'Doherty, &c., in Ireland, and Frost, Williams, and Jones, in England, who were convicted of high treason and sentenced to death, with all the accompanying disqualifications consequent upon so serious a crime. What had hitherto been done merely remitted the punishment inflicted in each case, but a pardon under the Great Seal restores the individuals to all their civil rights and station as they stood before trial. They can now possess and inherit lands, and enjoy all the privileges and dignities in the State. This high act of Royal clemency of course does not include those who broke their parole, or incurred the additional penalty of flying from the sentence of the law.

## MUSIC.

THE ITALIAN OPERAS at DRURY LANE have been resumed. The great success of the recent performances has tempted the lessee, in conjunction with Messrs. Cramer and Beale, to give another series, which commenced on Monday last. This time, however, the entertainments are not entirely musical. Mr. Smith also makes use of his own company, and English afterpieces are superadded to the Italian operas. The principal members of the vocal company are the same as before, with the exception of Mario, who is gone to fulfil his engagement at Paris. His place is—we cannot say supplied, for no one now on the stage can do that—but filled, by Lorini, together with a tenor new to this country, Signor Volpini; and Reichardt, we understand, is also to appear. Madame Rudersdorff, too, is engaged, and is a valuable addition to the company. The entertainments of Monday evening consisted of "Norma," followed by "Little Tiddiekins" and a divertissement. "Norma" was performed precisely as before, and Grisi produced as great an effect as ever. In the farce Charles Mathews was most cordially received, and acted with his characteristic vivacity. On Tuesday the opera was the "Barbiere di Siviglia," also performed as before, excepting the part of Count Almaviva, in which Mario was replaced by Lorini—a falling-off certainly, but Lorini is a very respectable performer.

On Wednesday "Lucresia Borgia" was performed, with Signor Volpini, the new tenor, in the character of Gennaro. He made a successful debut, being a singer and actor of very great merit. He is young, and of prepossessing appearance. His voice is sweet, mellow, and of considerable power, especially in the higher part of the scale. He sings perfectly in tune, and his style is pure and unaffected. As an actor he lacks force, but shows intelligence and feeling; and is, on the whole, a great acquisition to the theatre. "Don Giovanni" is announced for this (Saturday) evening, with a very powerful cast, including Grisi as Donna Anna, Madame Gassier as Zerlina, Madame Rudersdorff as Elvira, Gassier as Don Giovanni, Rovere as Leporello, Reichardt as Don Ottavio, and Formes as the Commendatore.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS, in Her Majesty's Theatre, are going on with great spirit and success. They continue to draw immense houses, but there has not been any recurrence of the boisterous doings of the first night. The lovers of "larking" seem to have been satisfied with that night's exploits, and the music is now listened to with attention and decorum. Miss Catherine Hayes has nightly a most cordial reception: her popular ballads especially (a description of music of which she is a complete mistress) never fail to awaken the enthusiasm of the whole audience. Since the first night Mr. Jullien has produced one remarkable novelty—the French Quadrille—which was performed for the first time on Saturday last. It is intended to be a companion to the well-known and favourite English Quadrille, and is a medley of French popular tunes, chiefly of a military cast, among which are "Le petit Tambour," "Veillons au Salut de l'Empire," "Le petit Caporal," "Monaco," said to have been an especial favourite of the first Napoleon, and concluding with "Partant pour la Syrie." These tunes, exceedingly pretty in themselves, are thrown into a connected form, and arranged for the orchestra with Jullien's consummate skill and knowledge of effect. These Gallic reminiscences have been received with the warmest applause, unmingled with the slightest murmur of disapprobation.

THE MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS FOR THE PEOPLE now promise to be established on a permanent footing. Since their removal from Newman-street to St. Martin's Hall their management, profiting by experience, has gradually improved. We attended the performance of Monday evening last (the eighth), and were much gratified by the performance. The selection of the music was dictated by excellent taste, and was calculated to satisfy the most refined amateur, while it was at the same time sufficiently simple and popular. It did not include a single thing tinged with coarseness or vulgarity. It was, with the exception of a pretty solo on the concertina by Mr. Case, wholly vocal; and, among other elegant pieces, included Mendelssohn's beautiful four-part song, "O hills, O vales of pleasure;" Macfarren's fine song, "She shines before me like a star," from his opera of "Charles the Second;" Balfe's serenade, "Good night, beloved;" Benedict's "Rage, thou angry storm," from "The Gipsy's Warning;" Hatton's favourite ballad, "Good bye, sweetheart, good bye;" and the famous old madrigal, "Down in a flowery vale." The singers were Mme. Newton Frodsham, Miss M. Huddart, Mr. Alfred Pierre, Mr. O'Hara, and Mrs. Maryarr; and of their performance it may be truly said that it was marked by good taste and judgment. Between the parts of the concert Mr. Adolphus Francis read nearly all the third act of "Othello." He read respectfully, "with good accent and discretion," but he read too long, and the audience showed considerable impatience. Dramatic reading, except by a first-rate actor, is a heavy entertainment, and, moreover, is out of place in a concert of this kind. On the whole, these concerts are well worthy of public patronage; and we heartily echo the expression of a morning contemporary, that, "if such an entertainment, on such terms, can be made self-supporting, it will really be no small boon to the People."

It is settled that the next Norwich Musical Festival is to take place in the autumn of 1857; and Mr. Benedict has been appointed to the office of conductor. The prices of admission are to return to the old standard—one guinea for the patrons' gallery, and half-a-guinea for the reserved seats in the other parts of the hall. The beautiful old building (St. Andrew's-hall) is about to be repaired, and it is intended to erect a new and improved orchestra.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

HAYMARKET.—"The School for Scandal" was produced on Monday, and Mr. Murdoch had another opportunity of proving his varied talents as a comedian, in the character of Charles Surface. The most novel trait of the evening, however, was Miss Talbot's representation of the character of Mrs. Candour. This revival is the most important of the series produced at this theatre for the display of the capabilities of a new candidate to the honours of the English stage, and considerable care seems to have been taken with the rehearsal. The whole of the characters were adequately cast, and Mr. Chippendale as Sir Peter, and Miss Reynolds as Lady Teazle, were very successfully painstaking in throwing some new colouring on these well-known portraits, and really acted them in an interesting manner. Altogether, the performance is highly creditable to the company.

LYCEUM.—New actors have first to establish themselves by testing their claims in a variety of parts before the regular business of the theatre can be safely projected. Mr. Dillon, accordingly, seems to consider it expedient that he should thoroughly prove his general powers as a performer before he ventures on his career of manager. Accordingly, not contented with having acceptably presented himself before a London audience, in the highly-coloured and melodramatic roles of Belphegor and D'Artagnan, he has now sedulously added to his repertoire the character of the unfortunate Cavalier in Mr. Whitehead's tragedy of that name, and that of Claude Melnotte in Sir Bulwer-Lytton's "Lady of Lyons." These assumptions are evidently intended to prove to the public that Mr. Dillon is an actor, not only of showy and dashing melodramatic parts, but one capable of supporting with proper effect the more sober personages of the legitimate drama. That he had not miscalculated his forces is proved by the plaudits with which his two new efforts have been received. Mr. Dillon, in fact, reads blank-verse exceedingly well, and what will have a beneficial influence on his success, he speaks, and not declaims. He is a pathetic, not a mouthing, actor; and is effective rather by the frequent display of small and intelligent particulars illustrative of the sentiment and situation than by loud and vehement vocal demonstrations. Mr. Dillon may now be allowed quietly to take his place as a leading actor on the London boards.

SALLE VOUSDEN.—This is a new hall of entertainment, 315, Oxford-street, in which Mr. Valentine Vouden, on Monday, gave the first representation of a new polygraphic lecture, denominated the "Unity of Nations." The *Unity* appears to reside in the lecturer's own personality, which is capable of a variety of characterisation, consisting of individuals from different countries; such as a Bavarian broom-girl, Yankee orator, French dancing-master, and Hibernian cur-driver. The changes of costume are effected with the usual rapidity, and the broad national peculiarities required are readily assumed. Mr. Vouden also sings and dances pleasingly. Altogether, the entertainment is amusing, and may be safely commended to the admirers of the semi-dramatic class of exhibitions to which it belongs. It was respectfully attended.

DEATH OF MISS VINCENT.—This lady, who for so many years had the direction of the Victoria Theatre, died on Monday morning,

at her residence, No. 13, Barkham-terrace, Westminster-road. Miss Vincent's first appearance on the boards was at the Surrey Theatre, in the part of the Child in the drama called "The Ruffian Boy." She had not then attained the age of six years. Afterwards she appeared in the character of Geoffrey Hudson, the dwarf, in "Peveril of the Peak." In the summer of 1821 she was engaged at Sadler's Wells, and acted in the "Actress of All Work," in which she sustained six different characters. Her merit at length attracted the attention of Mr. Elliston, who engaged her for a period of three years; and her first appearance upon the metropolitan boards was in the *Duke of York*, in the tragedy of "Richard III." She also performed the part of *Albert*, in "William Tell," and afterwards that of *Obéron*, in the drama so named, and produced at Drury Lane in 1826. From this time her popularity increased, and at length she became the mistress of her own fortunes, and directress of the lucrative speculation at the Victoria Theatre, to which she devoted the most assiduous attention. She was present at the performances as late as Saturday evening, though complaining of indisposition, arising from a slight cold. On her return home she retired to bed, but soon became worse, and required medical aid. Brain fever, which could not be reduced, supervened, and by nine on Monday morning her existence terminated. She must have left considerable property.

## OCULTATION OF JUPITER BY THE MOON, ON THE 9TH INSTANT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

LONDON, November 10.  
I OBSERVED the Occultation from a window in Manchester-street, in this city, with a telescope of small power (about 20), but excellent quality; and the most remarkable parts of the phenomenon seemed to be that it commenced with a decided flattening of Jupiter, as if the edge of the planet shrunk up from the contact, and at no time did it appear blended with the disc of the Moon, from which it was always separated by a little dark space, of a double concave form. At the moment of greatest obscuration, for it was not complete, the dark space was well defined, and Jupiter appeared then about as bright as a star of the second magnitude—his light faint and bluish as compared with that of the Moon. The phenomenon ended, as it began, with a flattening of the full disc of the planet. I consider these facts, if substantiated by other observers, to be very important in the question above referred to. I had no means of marking the exact time.—J. B.

Slindon, Nov. 10, 1856.  
The evening of the 6th was very unpropitious, nearly a quarter of an inch of rain having fallen in three hours. About ten p.m. the clouds cleared off, leaving the sky bright and clear, and revealing Jupiter and the Moon in close proximity. As the time of the Occultation approached Jupiter appeared to the naked eye like a small star close to the N.W. limb of the Moon. When the telescope was applied the planet and its satellites presented a most beautiful appearance. Owing to the close proximity of the bright Moon the colour was changed, from the silvery white which generally distinguishes Jupiter, to a very delicate drab. The fourth satellite was seen to the west of the planet; the third was invisible, having been immersed in the shadow at 11.18; the second was seen to emerge from behind the body just before the occultation; the first was on the disc, and its little spot of shadow distinctly visible.

The first contact took place at 1.10 a.m., and soon the dark limb of the Moon was seen gradually obscuring the belts of Jupiter, the edge of which appeared jagged and irregular, owing to the shadow of the mountainous regions of the Moon, which was gradually covering the planet from view. At this time it presented a most singular appearance, reminding one of the egg which Columbus crushed on the table, to show that it would stand on its base. The planet was invisible in about five minutes after its first contact.

At this time the telescope was turned upon Saturn, the belts and double ring of which were beautifully defined. In about ten minutes the planet began to emerge from behind the bright limb of the Moon, which looked in consequence as if it had a large and increasing excrescence.

Soon the Occultation was over, and the enormous planet, with two satellites, and the shadow of a third projected on the disc, and our own Moon, were visible at the same time in the field of the telescope.

M. A. SMELT.

## THE GAROTTE INTIMIDATOR.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

THE Garotte robber usually attacks his victim *a tergo*, creeping stealthily up to him, and then, from behind, suddenly throttling him with his hands, handkerchief, rope, wire, or some other natural or artificial method of compression. This is an unpleasant check upon the proceedings of any gentleman who is taking a quiet stroll; and, to guard against it as much as possible, I am in the habit, "whenever I take my walks abroad" through lonely lanes or suspicious slums, of carrying over my shoulder an opened umbrella, which forms a very simple, but effective, shield for the head, neck, and upper portion of the body; confounds the throttling garotter, and either obliges him to defer his purpose, or gives his victim an opportunity to call for aid, and to make resistance.

I have pursued this plan (as occasion required) for three or four years, and have hoisted my opened umbrella, not only in foul weather and darkness, but also in fair weather and sunshine, the apparent insanity of this latter proceeding not being of much consequence either in a lonely lane or suspicious slum. And even in a thronged thoroughfare it seems to me that it would be preferable to be considered insane or eccentric by people whom you do not know or care for than to be throttled into convulsions by a gentleman who cares more for your purse than your person.

I venture to recommend my open umbrella as a garotte-intimidator, if not preventer, and remain, Sir, Yours faithfully, C. B.

NEW INDIAN BISHOPRICS.—A scheme is on foot for the erection of a bishopric in Southern India, the seat of which shall be in Tinnevely, to be formed out of the present diocese of Madras. The Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have clergyman there, and extraordinary accounts are constantly being published of the immense number of conversions of natives which take place. Many of these natives, after having gone through the necessary training, have been ordained clergymen of the Church of England, and have preaching stations allotted to them. In the Tinnevely circle there are 140 towns and villages. Arrangements are also in progress for subdividing the immense diocese of Calcutta—Dr. Wilson, the present occupant of the see, having strongly pressed the immediate necessity of such a course upon the attention of the Government at home.

SUPERANNUATION ABATEMENT.—A Royal commission has been appointed to report on the question of the superannuation abatement. The following are the names of the noblemen and gentlemen on the commission:—Lord Belper, Lord Monck, Sir Alexander Spearman, Sir Edward Ryan, and Mr. Weguelin, the Governor of the Bank of England.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.—At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, on Wednesday evening, a letter was read from Sir Benjamin Hall, announcing the rejection of the plan of the Board for the main drainage of the metropolis.

THE FRENCH BUDGET OF 1856.—The *Bulletin des Lois* publishes decrees opening supplemental credits to an enormous amount upon the Budget of 1856. The most important is a credit of 6,633,552*fr.* opened for the Minister of Finance. There are besides a credit of 400,000*fr.* under the head of the Legion of Honour, one of 490,000*fr.* for the Imperial Printing-office, and another of 105,000*fr.* for the Palace of Industry. The latter sum will be employed in urgent works resulting from the purchase of the building by the State.

PROTESTANTISM IN AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Concordat is producing an unlooked-for result. Vast numbers of persons in Moravia and Bohemia are embracing the Protestant faith. The latest news is that one of the richest manufacturers in Austria, with large landed property also in Hungary, has joined the Evangelical Confession with three hundred of the men employed in his foundries.

The railway from Montreal to Toronto was opened on the 27th ult. The distance was performed in fourteen hours.

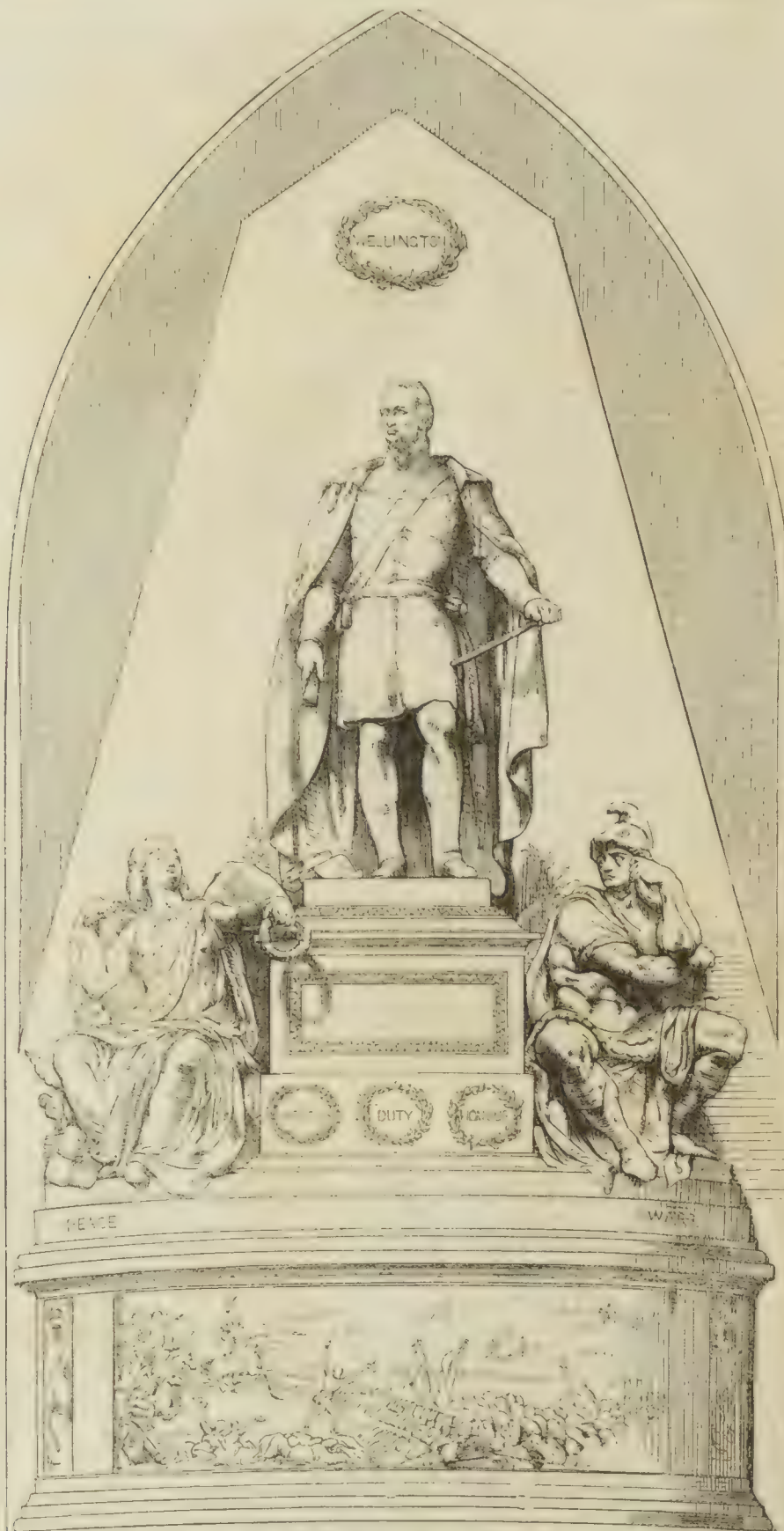
Such has been the rise in the value of house property in Alexandria, that a house which was offered in 1853 to the Russian Consul for 600*l.*, has been since sold for 2000*l.*; and the present proprietor refuses to part with it on any terms.

The next general meeting of the Horticultural Society of London will be held at the society's house, in Regent-street, on the 25th inst., when there will be a special exhibition of fruit.

## THE NEW OPENING INTO ST. JAMES'S PARK.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 21st we engraved the plan appended to the Parliamentary Report upon this subject, showing the proposition abandoned, together with the suggestion for the new road adopted, which, however, rather consisted in throwing open the road hitherto used as the approach to St. James's Palace. This road has just been opened to the public. The requisite alterations consisted in taking down a portion of the Palace-garden wall, and rebuilding it in a line with the road; and, on the opposite side, adding a strip of ground to the garden of Marlborough House. The merit of the suggestion of this new road is due to Mr. Tite, M.P. By its adoption the German Chapel has been spared. Here the improvement stops: the road across St. James's Park and the bridge-way of the ornamental lake remain to be executed.





THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT, IN THE GUILDHALL.

By far the most interesting work of art, displayed in the Guildhall for the first time on Monday last was the Monument just completed to the memory of the illustrious Duke of Wellington, who, it will be recollected, was once specially entertained in that magnificent Banqueting Hall. The monument is an impressive record of the long series of events leading to the great result which that entertainment was designed to commemorate. Such may have been the reflection of some of the guests of riper age at the banquet on Monday.

The Wellington Monument is placed on the right of the doorway

scaffolding permitted the statue to be seen, a plain frock-coat. The monument, which is of great weight, is supported by a brick-built pedestal, describing in its projection from the wall the arc of a circle, which is being faced with marble. The only inscriptions above and below the composition are the three words—"Wisdom," "Duty," "Honour,"

leading to the City offices, and forms a companion to the Nelson Monument on the other side of that entrance. The work is scarcely completed—the sculptor, Mr. Bell, having been compelled to suspend his operations for three or four weeks in consequence of the preparations for the Lord Mayor's inauguration dinner. The general character of the monuments in the Guildhall is their

at the base; and above the statue the far-famed title, "Wellington. On one side of the statue is Peace, and on the other War—in allusion to the Duke having passed one-half of his career in arms, and the other half as a statesman. Between these figures the hero stands, holding in his left hand a marshal's baton, and in his right a copy of the Articles of Peace of 1815. The same feeling is observed on the pedestal, as below Peace, there is an ornamental shield presenting a dove with an olive-branch, and inscribed "*Pacis imponere morem*," from the ultimate charge of Anchises to Æneas, in the sixth book of the *Æneid*. Beneath the figure of War is a shield bearing the Wellington crest and motto—a lion's head with the words, "*Virtutis fortuna comest*," and between these is a relief illustrating the most critical period of the battle of Waterloo. (The shields have been added since the first design from which



THE NEW PUBLIC ENTRANCE INTO ST. JAMES'S-PARK, FROM PALL-MALL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

overloaded allegorical accessories, commonplace composition, and the parlous space between the sublime and the ridiculous. In the Nelson Monument, it will be recollected, the hero is not present—Nelson himself is not there; and it is difficult to say whom Britannia and Neptune are mourning.

The Wellington Memorial (says the *Art-Journal* of the present month) is as simple as an allegorical composition can well be, presenting a portrait of the Duke not as a Greek hero, nor in a Roman drapery, but as he was known and is remembered, wearing, as well as the

our illustration was engraved.) The age at which the Duke is represented is between fifty and sixty, some years after the close of his brilliant military career, but yet in the prime of life. The figures have all been modelled to the same scale—that is, a statue of eight feet six inches, and the weight of each figure is about five tons; and seldom have we seen so much marble constituting one monument turn out so well. The cost of the work is 5000*l.*, and it has been executed and erected in a period a little over two years—a very short space for a work of such dimensions.

#### THE RIDDELL MEMORIAL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The first stone of this edifice to the memory of the lamented Vicar of Masham, in Yorkshire, was laid on the 12th ult. in that town by Admiral Octavius Vernon Harcourt, of Swinton Park (who is the principal landowner in that district), in the presence of Timothy Hutton, Esq., of Clifton Castle, the Rev. Thos. Hedley, M.A., the present Vicar of Masham, and a large concourse of the inhabitants. The building is raised by a subscription entered into by the parishioners and friends of



THE RIDDELL MEMORIAL, AT MASHAM, YORKSHIRE.

the late Rev. Thomas Riddell, M.A., the late Vicar of Masham, who died on the 30th of Sept. last, universally regretted and beloved, and is intended as a memorial to the memory of the late reverend gentleman, and as a record of his many virtues, and of his connection with the parish as its Vicar for nearly fifteen years, and as President of the Mechanics' Institute from its being first established until his death. The structure is after a design of Messrs. Perkin and Backhouse, architects, of Leeds. It is of the plain Italian style of architecture, and contains a spacious vestibule and staircase, a large reading-room, class-rooms, rooms for the use of the librarian and hallkeeper on the ground floor, and a spacious and lofty lecture-room, ante-room, committee-room, and bed-rooms for the use of the librarian, on the upper floor. It is considered, both for elegance of appearance and usefulness, combined with economy, as a model design for similar institutions in country towns, and as such reflects great credit upon the architects. It is due to those gentlemen, however, to state that a limit was put upon them by the committee as to the cost, which alone prevented their introducing into their design several improvements suggested by them. The gallant Admiral made an excellent speech on the occasion, in the course of which he spoke in the most flattering terms of the late Mr. Riddell, and highly approved of the manner in which it was intended to hand down his name to posterity. Mr. Fisher, as president of the institute, and chairman of the building committee, returned thanks in an appropriate speech to Admiral Harcourt and his lady, as also to Mr. Hutton, Mr. Hedley, and Mr. Perkin, for their attendance and services on the occasion, and for the liberal contributions and support which they had previously given to the building committee; after which the company separated, much delighted with the proceedings of the day.

#### TESTIMONIAL TO MR. MACMULLEN

A HANDSOME service of plate, together with an address signed by the Mayor, High Sheriffs, and the principal citizens of Cork, has lately been presented to Mr. J. F. Macmullen, late manager of the National Bank, on his departure from Cork, having been appointed Inspector of the Union Bank of Australia, at Sydney. Mr. Macmullen, during his residence in Cork, won the esteem and approbation of all those whom his public duties brought him in contact with; and the directors of the Union Bank have showed a right appreciation of his talents and practical business knowledge in having appointed him to the important post of inspector at Sydney. The service of plate consists of a silver salver, tea and breakfast service, kettle, &c., and weighs about 400 oz.



PLATE PRESENTED TO MR. J. F. MACMULLEN, BY THE CITIZENS OF CORK.





LORD YARBOROUGH'S HUNTSMEN, IN 1792.

## NEW CHURCH AT UMBALLAH.

THIS handsome church is now being erected at Umballah, north-west provinces, from the design and under the superintendence of Captain G. F. Atkinson, Bengal Engineers. The tower and spire is to be 200 feet high; the nave, 117 feet by 30 feet long; the chancel, 50 feet by 26 feet; the walls, 45 feet high to roof; top of roof, 65 feet. The church is one of the finest in India. It is dedicated to St. Paul. The stained glass for the east window and tower are prepared by Mr. N. W. Lavers, Southampton-street, Strand. The subjects, illustrating the life of St. Paul, are as follows:—St. Paul's Vision in the Temple; the Healing of the Cripple; St. Paul Preaching on Mars Hill; the Raising of Eutychus; and St. Paul in Prison.

## THE PHILOLOGICAL SCHOOL, NEW-ROAD.

THIS school was founded in 1792 by a nephew of Admiral Collingwood, to give a liberal education to the sons of clergymen, officers in the Army and Navy, professional men, and others of a similar class in reduced circumstances. It is in union with King's College, and the instruction conveyed is similar to that given in the general department of King's College School.

It was originally established near Fitzroy-square, but for the last thirty years has been carried on in Gloucester-place, New-road. Here the number of its pupils has so far increased that the governors of the institution have found it necessary to erect new premises, and the first stone of the very handsome and appropriate building—of which we now present a view to our readers—was laid by the venerable treasurer of the school, John Turner, Esq., on the 3rd ult., in the presence of a large number of its former pupils. This building will form a strong but not unpleasant contrast with the County Court and Public Baths nearly opposite it, and will give an architectural character to that part of the New-road worthy of imitation on other portions of the line. In one respect the site is peculiarly eligible. There will be an ample playground attached to the school—a means of physical education which, in our crowded metropolis, can hardly be too highly valued.

The design reflects great credit on the architects, Messrs. W. G. and E. Habershon.

## ZIGZAGS OF HUNTING.

## THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH'S HOUNDS.

By the kindness of the Earl of Yarborough we are enabled to give portraits of three generations of huntsmen out of four who have hunted the Brocklesby hounds for more than one hundred years. One illustration represents William Smith, the present huntsman, with three couple and a half, his choicest hounds—viz., Abelard, Fairplay, Bangor, Noble, Sportsman, Rockwood, and Pleader—drawn the other day for us by Mr. Byron Webb. The other, the great-grandfather and grandfather of Smith, with a once-famous hound, Ringwood, painted by Stubbs, the eminent animal-painter, in 1792, when the great-grandfather Smith was approaching his eightieth year. A portrait of the father of the present huntsman, who was one of the best of his day, appears in the series published many years ago by the late R. B. Davis, cheering his hounds out of cover. We do not know any other instance of four generations of huntsmen in the same family, but the fact accounts for the perfection which the Brocklesby pack has attained and maintained.

In a MS. book preserved at the Brocklesby kennels we found the following memorandum, in the handwriting of Thomas, the father of William Smith:—"Between 1814 and 1815 I generally hunted these hounds, in consequence of my father's advanced age and infirmities. In 1816 he gave them up to me, but his noble master allowed him his wages for life, and in the same year presented him with a beautiful silver cup. It was given to my father by his Lordship's grandson, Master Pelham (the present Earl of Yarborough), who rode up to the kennels on his pony, while his Lordship waited for him on the lawn." Read the inscription and judge the feelings of these two old sportsmen. The inscription is as follows:—"The gift of Lord Yarborough to his huntsman, Mr. Thomas Smith, after having been more than fifty years in his service; made as an acknowledgment of his indefatigable and unremitting attention to the business of his vocation, which may be recommended as a pattern to those who succeed him, but can never be surpassed. 1816." On the other side of the cup are the lines from Somerville's poem of "The Chase," commencing—"See how they range."

The Brocklesby pack of foxhounds have remained unbroken in the

same family longer than any other in the kingdom, and that, too, in a district which has in the same period been converted from wild heath and gorse to one of the best-cultivated agricultural counties. The backbone ridge of low hills known as the Wolds of Lincolnshire have been famous hunting-grounds from the most remote period of English history. There is nothing like old turf. No true sportsman ever followed the Brocklesby hounds on a good day—and they have their full share of good days—without owning that, taking it for all in all, it was one of the greatest treats he ever enjoyed. It is eight years since we first made the acquaintance of the Brocklesby Hunt: having since that period travelled far and wide, "on hunting thoughts intent," between the "Bramham Moor" in Yorkshire, and the "Four Burrow" in Cornwall, we had last season an opportunity of refreshing our Lincolnshire reminiscences under peculiarly favourable circumstances, and we came back to our original conclusion, that for real sport it is very hard to beat.

We started to meet Lord Yarborough's hounds, from the house of a friend, on a capital Wold pony hack. It used to be said, before non-riding masters of hounds had broadcasted bridle-gates over the Quorn country, that a Leicestershire hack was a pretty good hunter for other counties. We may say the same of a Lincolnshire Wold pony: his master—farming not less than three hundred, and more likely fifteen hundred, acres—has no time to lose in crawling about on a punchy



PHILOLOGICAL SCHOOL, NEW ROAD.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, UMBALLAH, EAST INDIES.



half-bred carthorse; the farm must be visited before hunting, and the market-towns lie too far off for five miles an hour jog-trot to suit. It is the Wold fashion to ride farming at a pretty good pace, and take the fences in a fly where the gate stands at the wrong corner of the field.

But time is up, and away we trot—leaving the woods of Limber for the present—to one of the regular Wolds coverts, a square of artificial gorse of several acres, surrounded by a turf bank and ditch, and outside again by fields of the ancient turf of the moorlands. In go the hounds at a word, without a straggler; and, while they make the gorse alive with their lashing sterns, there is no fear of our being left behind for want of seeing which way they go, for there is neither plantation nor hedge of any account to screen us. And there is no fear either of the fox being stupidly headed, for the field all know their business, and are fully agreed, as old friends should be, on the probable line.

We skip the preliminary anxieties, and of course find a fox—there is no instance of drawing blank on paper. A very faint tally-away, and cap held up, by a fresh-complexioned, iron-grey, bullet-headed old gentleman, of sixteen stone, mounted on a four-year-old, brought the pack out in a minute from the far end of the covert; and we were soon going, holding hard, over a newly-ploughed field, looking out sharp for the next open gate; but it was at the wrong corner; and by the time we had reached the middle of fifty acres a young farmer in scarlet, as upright as a dart, showed the way over a new rail in the middle of a six-foot quickset. Our nag, "Leicestershire," needed no spurring, but took it pleasantly, with a hop, skip, and jump; and by the time we had settled into the pace on the other side, the senior on the four-year-old was alongside, crying "Push along, Sir, push along, or they'll run clean away from you! The fences are all fair on the line we're going!" And so they were—hedges thick, but jumpable enough, yet needing a hunter for all that, especially as the big fields warmed up the pace amazingly; and, as the majority of the farmers out were riding young ones destined for finished hunters in the pasture counties, there was above an average of resolution in the style of going at the fences. The ground, naturally drained by chalk subsoil, fortunately rode light; but presently we passed the edge of the Wolds, held on through some thin plantations over the demesne grass of a squire's house, then on a bit of unreclaimed heath, where a flock of sheep brought us to a few minutes' check. With the help of a veteran of the hunt, who had been riding well up, a cast forward set us going again, and brought us, still running hard, away from the Wolds to low ground of new inclosures, all grass, fenced in by ditch and new double undeniable rails. As we had a good view of the style of country from a distance, we thought it wisest, as a stranger, on a strange horse, with personally a special distaste to double fences, to pull gently, and let half-a-dozen young fellows on half-made, heavy-weight, four or five year olds go first. The results of this prudent and un lucky step were most satisfactory; while two or three, with a skill we admired, without venturing to imitate, went the "in and out" clever, the rest, some down and some blundering well over, smashed at least one rail out of every two, and let the "stranger" through comfortably at a fair flying jump. After three or four of these tremendous fields, each about the size of Mr. Mechi's farm, a shepherd riding after his flock on a pony opened a gate just as the hounds, after throwing up their heads for a minute, turned to the right, and began to run back to the Wolds at a slower rate than we started, for the fox was no doubt blown by the pace; and so up what are called hills there (they would scarcely be felt in Devonshire or Surrey), we followed at a hand gallop right up to the plantations of Brocklesby Park, and for a good hour the hounds worked him round and round the woods, while we kept as near them as we could, racing along green rides, as magnificent in their broad-spread verdures and ever-changing evergreen walls of holly and laurel as any Watteau ever painted. At length, when every dodge had been tried, Master Reynard made a bolt in despair. We raced him down a line of fields of very pretty fencing to a small lake, where wild ducks squattered up, and there ran into him, after a fair, although not a very fast, day's sport; a more honest-hunting yet, courageous, dashing pack we never rode to.

The scarcity of villages, the general sparseness of the population, the few roads, and those almost all turf-bordered, on a level with the fields, the great size of the inclosures, the prevalence of light arable lands, the nuisance of flocks of sheep, and yet a good scenting country, are the special features of the Wolds. When you leave them and descend, there is a country of water-drains and deep ditches that require a real water-jumper. Two points specially strike a stranger—the complete hereditary air of the pack and the attendants—so different from the piebald, new-varnished appearance of fashionable subscription packs. Smith, the huntsman, is fourth in descent of a line of professional sportsmen; Robinson, the head groom, has just completed his half-century of service at Brocklesby; and Barnethy, who rode Lord Yarborough's second horse, was many years in the same capacity with the first Earl. But, after all, the Brocklesby tenants—the Nainbys, the Brookes, the Skipwells, and other Woldsmen—names "whom to mention would take up too much room," as the "Eton Grammar" says—tenants who, from generation to generation, have lived, and flourished, and hunted under the Pelliam family—a spirited, intelligent, hospitable race of men—these alone are worth travelling from Land's End to see, to hear, to ride with, to dine with; to learn from their sayings and doings what a wise, liberal, resident landlord—a lover of field-sports, a promoter of improved agriculture—can do in the course of generations towards "breeding" a first-class tenantry, and feeding the needs of townfolk from acres that a hundred years ago only fed the sheep. We may call the Brocklesby kennels and the Pelliam Pillar as witnesses on the side of the common sense of English field sports. It is something that settled the Pelliams in a remote country and led them to colonise a waste.

There is one excellent custom at the hunting dinners at Brocklesby Park which we may mention without being guilty of intrusion on private hospitality. At a certain hour the stud-groom enters and says, "My Lord, the horses are bedded up;" then the whole party proceed to make a procession through the stables and return to coffee in the drawing-room. This custom was introduced by the first Lord Yarborough some half-century ago, in order to break through the habit of late sitting over wine that was then too prevalent. S. S.

**CHIFFORD'S PLAN OF LOWERING SHIPS' BOATS FITTED TO THE "PRINCESS ROYAL."**—The laudable endeavours of the Emigration Commissioners having effectually proved the capabilities of this plan, after repeated trials, the Lords of the Admiralty, following their example, gave orders for its being reported on at Woolwich, with a view to its general adoption in the service. This report being equally favourable, one of the heaviest officers of her Majesty's ship *Princess Royal*, ninety-one guns (Captain Giffard), was accordingly fitted; and, while this fine ship lay at Spithead, preliminary trials were made to show the crew the manner of working it, before testing it more severely at sea. The testimony borne by the officers present at these trials is the same as that from the officers of the *Onion* the week before, when the large mail-boat of the splendid steamer, with all the crew in it, was lowered with ease from the height of twenty-six feet, when she was going at full speed, satisfactorily proving that a remedy does exist for this acknowledged "want throughout the naval service." The boat of the *Princess Royal* pulled twelve oars, and with her crew and gear weighed three tons, whilst the height of her drop to the water was forty feet. We trust, after this, to hear no more of such sacrifices of life as at the foundering of the *Birkenhead* transport-ship, the *Amazon* mail-packet, or the *Josephine Willis*.

**THE MOTHER OF LIEUT. WAGHORN.**—The aged mother of Lieut. Waghorn has just received an official communication informing her that Her Majesty the Queen has, on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, granted her a pension of 50*l.* per annum. This, added to the small annuity from the East India Company, and the income she derives from the liberal subscriptions raised among the merchants and brokers of London, by the exertions of Mr. James Layton, will place this lady, now eighty-three years of age, and her daughter, in a position of comfortable independence.

**CURIOUS CUSTOM ON GUY FAWKE'S DAY.**—There is a custom which has been upheld from time immemorial by the Dean and Chapter of Durham on three days in the year—30th of January, 29th of May, and 5th of November—the anniversary of "King Charles's Martyrdom," "Royal Oak Day," and "Gunpowder Plot"—which is pretty generally known among the lads of this city as "push penny." On these days the Chapter award twenty shillings in copper to be scrambled for in the College-yard by the juvenile citizens, who never fail to be present on these occasions. Whence the custom has its origin we are unable to say. Probably some of our readers can inform us.—*Durham Advertiser*.

**M. MANIN AND THE MURATISTS.**—In contradiction of a statement that he was among the partisans of Prince Murat, M. Manin says:—"I rally to the flag of the national party, whose wish is the independence and unification of Italy. I may accept an advance, though slow, in the way which leads to a final object, until an opportunity be presented of attaining it completely; but, in any case, I disapprove and reject every retrograde or divergent step, and I therefore reject and disapprove the Muratist solution as anti-national. The Muratist solution would not be progress, but retrogression. If, for our misfortune, it succeeded, it would consolidate the Austrian domination in Northern Italy; it would introduce in Naples an indirect foreign dependence; it would probably dismember Sicily, and abandon it to another foreign influence, and it would create a most serious obstacle to future unification. Murat on the throne of Naples could not, even if he wished, establish a national policy, nor a liberal policy. Murat on the throne of Naples would be fatally, and by the inevitable force of circumstances, the rival and the antagonist of the house of Savoy, and necessarily the friend and the ally, secret or avowed, of Austria, the natural enemy of that house. He who asserts that Murat, when King of Naples, would give a liberal constitution, form an alliance with Piedmont, and furnish a contingent of troops for the war against Austria, is either a dupe or a deceiver. Such things Murat, while a pretender, may promise; but that promise Murat, when King, would not, and could not, fulfil. Far from me any intention of personal offence. I speak not of the man, whom I do not know. I speak of the situation, and its inevitable conditions. I sum up my intuitive convictions in these words—'He who is a partisan of Murat is a traitor to Italy.'"

**THE GREAT WHEAT ENTREPOT.**—Chicago is making astonishing progress in the growth and export of grain; and it is expected this year to ship, in all, two millions and a half of quarters. On board and in store, that place possessed already 2,000,000 bushels; of which about half was wheat, nearly 60,000 qrs. were on board ship, and the remainder, about 55,000 qrs., in store.

**GENERAL CHANGARNIER AND THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.**—The following letter has been addressed by General Changarnier to the Brussels *Nord*:—"Malines, Nov. 10, 1856. Mr. Editor.—There has been pointed out to me in one of the letters dated from Paris, inserted in your journal of the 9th November, the following sentence:—'A great deal was said at a certain period of the confidential conversations between the Emperor Nicholas and Sir Hamilton Seymour on the subject of Turkey. Russia would in her turn hold a fine hand if she possessed certain letters addressed by Lord Normanby to General Changarnier—letters that had not been thought apropos to publish, but which are not destroyed.' I have never received a single letter from Lord Normanby relative to the foreign policy of England.—Receive, Sir, &c., CHANGARNIER."

**A FREE-STATE MAN TIED UP AND WHIPPED.**—A most heartrending outrage was perpetrated upon an American citizen by a Captain in the United States' army. A few days since, while a company of dragoons were on their way up to the Nebraska line, they met two Free-State men on foot. These men were stopped by order of Captain Anderson, and questioned as to the movements and intentions of the expected party of emigrants. One of the men became frightened, and told all he knew about them. The other refused to reply to any of the questions put to him. Captain Anderson became very much incensed in consequence of this man's refusal to answer impertinent questions, and ordered him to be tied up to a wheel and fifty lashes given him upon his back. This charge against Captain Anderson can be substantiated by the testimony of the man, and an inquiry into his conduct should at once be made by the proper authorities; and, if found guilty, the villain should be severely punished for the infamous deed. But the victim "was only a Free-State man, and probably he deserved the thrashing, and got it," and because he loves freedom better than slavery the outrage upon his person will go unpunished.—*Lawrence Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune*.

**WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.**—A telegraphic despatch was received on Monday at the Baltic Coffee-house, dated St. Petersburg the same (Monday) morning, according to which the Gulf was covered with ice as far as Tobolsk. In consequence of this sudden setting in of cold weather about 120 ships were fast in the ice. The thermometer showed "10 to 12 degrees of frost." The telegraphic message was dated St. Petersburg on Monday morning, at a quarter past eleven, and its receipt in London in two or three hours furnishes a striking instance of the wonders that are daily performed by the electric telegraph. The news had a decidedly stimulating effect upon the tallow market in the afternoon.

A public meeting will be held at Chester on Saturday (this day) for the purpose of determining on the best steps to ensure the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England being held at Chester in 1858.

The noble buildings so rapidly erected in the new Rue de Rivoli as not such enviable residences as their high rents would lead one to suppose. In a great number the walls have begun to settle; and it is apprehended that it will be necessary to pull several of them down to prevent accidents.

The two delegates sent from Piedmont to the Congress of Industry and Science at Brussels have announced that the Congress for 1857 will meet at Genoa.

A porter in the Rue de Richelieu, at Paris, has, by a deed passed before a notary, sold his place, worth 8000*l.* per annum, for 22,000*l.* down.

The church at Brentwood, which has recently undergone an enlargement, will be formally reopened by the Bishop of Oxford in about three weeks.

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* estimates at 300 millions of francs the sum which the different railway companies will require to continue their works in 1857.

The Hanoverian Chambers have been dissolved by the King. A new election is to take place, and the new Chambers are to meet on the 10th of Feb., 1857.

At a meeting of the Southampton Town Council on Monday last Mr. Richard Andrews was elected Mayor for the borough of Southampton for the fifth time.

Professor Drake, the Berlin sculptor, has invented a process to protect marble against all damaging influences of the weather. A liquid is employed, which the marble imbibes without hurt to its appearance.

A letter from the Hague of the 7th inst. says that the Dutch Government has refused to authorise the establishment of Credit Mobilier companies in Holland.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that our advices from the Continent are somewhat favourable, and that a slight advance has taken place in the value of the French *Rentes*, the Consol Market has been flat. The business done in it has been comparatively small, both for money and time. There has been an active demand for money, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street, and the rates of discount have tended upwards. The lowest rate for the best short paper is 6½ per cent. The Directors of the Bank of England continue very cautious in their movements, and, in some instances, they have declined to re-discount bills for the brokers in the Exchange having more than a month to run. The same stringency is observed with many other securities; yet gold has been withdrawn in small quantities for shipment to the Continent, and the whole of the fresh imports have been sent away. The exchanges have taken a decided turn against us, and it is by no means improbable but that we shall have a renewal of the drain for France. In such an event money will become dearer than it now is.

The concessions granted by the Government of Russia, in reference to the formation of railways in that country, have attracted more than usual attention. Unquestionably they are not regarded in a favourable light here, and it is stated that efforts will be made to exclude the shares from being quoted in the official lists. It is asserted that the iron to be imported for the formation of the railways is to be admitted into Russia free of duty. This is an important point gained; but, though it is intimated that nearly one-half of the shares will be subscribed for in Russia, it is evident that, unless great caution is exercised, our market will eventually be inundated with Russian Railway Scrip.

On the Paris Bourse the shares of the Credit Mobilier continue to fall, under the impression that the dividends in 1856 will show a great reduction on former years. The imports of bullion, including about 90,000*l.* in silver from the Continent (imported to meet the demand for India and China), have been about 200,000*l.* The shipments have been limited, if we except 76,747*l.* forwarded to South America. Sales of bar silver have been made at 62½ per ounce.

The Consol Market on Monday was flat, and prices had a downward tendency.—The Three per Cents, for Money, were 92½ 3/4; Ditto, for the Account, 92½ 3/4; the Reduced were 91½ 3/4; and the New Three per Cents, 91½ 3/4; Bank Stock realised 216; Long Annuities, 1855, sold at 17 13-16; India Bonds, par; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 1859, 98½. On the following day English Securities were dull, as follows:—Three per Cents Reduced, 91½ 3/4; Three per Cent Consols, for Transfer, 92½ 3/4; Ditto, for Account, 92½ 3/4; New Three per Cents, 91½ 3/4; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 76; Long Annuities, 1860, 2 13-16; Ditto, 1859, 2½; Ditto, 3 1-16; India Stock, 226½; India Bonds, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. prem. to 3s. dis.; Ditto Bonds, 98½. The transactions on Wednesday were rather more extensive, and the quotations were a shade higher:—Bank Stock, 214, 216; Reduced Three per Cents, 92½ 3/4; Consols, for Money, 92½ 3/4; New Three per Cents, 91½ 3/4; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 76; India Stock, 226½; India Bonds, 2s. 3s. prem.; Consols, for Account, 92½ 3/4, 92½ 3/4; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. dis.; Do. Bonds, 98½ 3/4. On Thursday the Bank Directors advanced the minimum rate of discount to SEVEN per cent. The effect of this advance was a slight panic in Consols. The Three per Cents, for

Money, opened at 92½ 3/4, and closed at 92½ 3/4; for Account the last price was 92½ 3/4; the New Three per Cents were 91½ 3/4; the Reduced, 91½ 3/4; and Exchequer Bills, 5s. discount to par. Bank Stock was 215 to 216.

The shipments of bullion to India and China by the next two packets will exceed one million sterling. The last exchange at Calcutta was 1s. 1½d. to 2s. 0½d.; at Bombay, 2s. 11-16d., with a comparatively easy money market.

Although only moderate transactions have taken place in the Foreign House, prices almost generally have been fairly supported. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, New, have realised 97½; Ditto Five per Cents, 99½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 84½; Chilean Six per Cents, 104; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 89½; Spanish Three per Cents, 41½; Ditto New Deferred, 23½; Spanish Passive, 6; Turkish Six per Cents, 89½; Turkish Four per Cents, 100½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 77½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95½ 97 ex div.; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61½.

There has been a steady market for Joint-Stock Bank Shares, as follows:—Bank of Egypt, 15½; Bank of London, 64½; Colonial, 22; London and County, 30½; London and Westminster, 50½; National Provincial of England, 78½; South Australia, 34½; Union of Australia, 63½; and Unity Mutual, 30.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have continued dull. British American Land have realised 39; Canada Government Six per Cents, 113½; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 6½; Mexican and South American, 2½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Peninsular and Oldham Canal Shares, 69½; and Royal Mail Steam, 67. Ashton, Derby, 84; Leeds and Liverpool, 43½; Loughborough, 550; Stafford and Worcester, 440; Stourbridge, 290; East London Waterworks, 119; Grand Junction, New, 23; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 95; and West Middlesex, 101.

On the whole, there has been a moderate business doing in the Halfway Share Market, and, for the most part, prices have ruled steady. The following are the official closing money quotations on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Bristol and Exeter, 92; Caledonian, 56½; Eastern Counties, 9; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93½; London and Blackwall, 67½; London and Brighton, 105; London and North-Western, 102; London and South-Western, 104; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire, 33½; Midland, 78½; North British, 37½; North-Eastern, York, 58½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 26½; South Devon, 15½; South-Eastern, 68½; South Wales, 78½.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Eastern Counties New Six per Cent, 12; Great Northern Five per Cent, 117; Norfolk Debentures, 8½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 92.

**FOREIGN.**—East Indian, A and B, 22; Ditto, C, 11½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 11½; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Ditto, New, 5; Northern of France, 34½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½.

So few sales have taken place in Mining Shares that the quotations have ruled almost nominal.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN-EXCHANGE, Nov. 10.**—Although the supply of English wheat in to-day's market was only moderate, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of 1s. 10s. to 2s. per quarter. In foreign wheat—the show of which was by no means extensive—only a limited business was transacted, and prices were almost nominal. Flax seed realised previous rates, but other kinds declined in value 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Tares was only a limited sale for malt. The oat trade ruled dull, and new oats were rather drooping. Beans, peas, and flour sold to a fair extent, at full quotations.

Nov. 12.—To-day's market was but scantily attended by buyers, and the trade generally ruled dull at Monday's currency.

**Cash.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 55s. to 60s.; ditto, white, 55s. to 70s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 55s. to 60s.; rye, 38s. to 42s.; grinding barley, 35s. to 38s.; distilling ditto, 37s. to 39s.; malted ditto, 39s. to 50s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 65s. to 68s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 75s. to 75s.; Yorkshire and a Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 32s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 27s.; tick beans, 40s. to 41s.; grey peas, 40s. to 43s.; maple, 34s. to 42s.; white, 42s. to 45s.; bolters, 43s. to 48s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 55s. to 65s.; Suffolk, 47s. to 49s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 47s. to 50s. per 280 lbs. American flour, 32s. to 40s. per barrel.

**Seeds.**—There is a slight improvement in the general demand, for very full prices:—

Linnseed, English crushing, 63s. to 65s.; Oleson, 68s. to 62s.; hempseed, 42s. to 46s. per quarter. Coriander, 24s. to 24s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 18s.; turn, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 80s. to 88s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s. to £11 5s.; ditto, foreign, £11 5s. to £12 6s.; rape cakes, £5 1s. to £5 10s. per ton. Canary, 28s. to 32s. per quarter.

**Wheat.**—The prices of wheat in the metropolis are from 9d. to 9½d.; of household ditto, 7½d. to 8½d. per 4lb. loaf.

**Imported Weekly Averages.**—Wheat, 65s. 3d.; barley, 46s. 8d.; oats, 26s. 5d.; rye, 40s. 4d.; peas, 40s. 4d.; beans, 45s. 6d.; potatoes, 45s. 6d.

**The Six Weeks' Averages.**—Wheat, 65s. 6d.; barley, 44s. 8d.; oats, 26s. 5d.; rye, 40s. 10d.; beans, 45s. 11d.; peas, 45s. 6d.

**English Grain sold last week.**—Wheat, 108,180; barley, 81,410; oats, 11,300; rye, 545; beans, 5241; peas, 2704 quarters.

**Provisions.**—The London market is well supplied, and a full average business is doing in most kinds of tea, at late rates. Common sound condensed milk, 9d. per lb.

**Sugar.**—North all raw sugars have sold briskly, this week, at 6d. to 1s. per cwt. more or less. West India has realised 48s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; Mauritius, 35s. 6d. to 42s.; Bengal, 49s. to 51s.; Madras, 59s. to 55s. 6d. per cwt. Foreign sugars are very firm. Refined goods average 6s. steadily, at from 5s. to 62s. per cwt. English crushed is fully as dear as last week.

**Coffee.**—Our market has become somewhat firmer, but we have no advance to notice in the quotations. Good ordinary native Ceylon, 52s. to 53s. per cwt.

**Rice.**—There is rather more business doing in this article, at full prices. The stock continues unusually large.

**Provisions.**—For most kinds of butter the demand has become inactive, and prices are a shade lower, at late rates. The London market is well supplied, and the quotations have given way 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Hams and lard are quite as dear as last week.

**Tallow.**—We have very few sellers of P. Y. C. on the spot under 58s. per cwt. The stock is very small for the time of year.

**Oils.**—Linnseed oil has sold steadily, at 39s. per cwt. on the spot. Other oils are quite as dear as last week. Turpentine is steady, and spirits are worth 32s. 6d. to 34s. per cwt.

**Wool.**—There is a very little business, and profit looking forward may be purchased at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per gallon. The brandy market, however, is active, and the quotations are on the advance. Sales of cognac, best brands of 1855, 10s. 4d. to 10s. 6d.; 1851 ditto, 10s. 11d. to 11s. 1d.; older, 11s. 1d. to 12s.; and low to middling, 9s. 9d. to 7s. per gallon. Geneva, 3s. to 4s.

**Wool.**—Riddell, 18s.; Eden Main, 19s. 3d.; Brindley's 18s. 6d.; Hawwell, 20s. 6d.; Hutton, 2s. 6d.; Lambton, 20s.; South Hutton, 20s. 3d.; Stewart's, 20s. 6d.; Hough Hall, 18s. 9d.; Whitworth, 17s. per ton.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 10s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load.

**Hops.**—Our market is well supplied, yet the demand is steady, at our quotations.—Mild and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 115s.; Weald of Kent, 65s. to 95s.; Sussex, 65s. to 75s. per lb.

**Wool.**—The public sales are going off briskly, and Australian wools have advanced fully 1d. per lb. In the private market scarcely any business is doing.

**Potatoes.**—The supplies are very moderate, and the demand is steady, at from 80s. to 115s. per ton for small qualities.

**London Cattle Market.**—The beef trade has ruled heavy, at a decline of from 2d. to 4d. per lb. Sheep, however, have realised higher rates. Calves and pigs have commanded previous currencies:—

Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d. to sink the offal.

**Newgate and Leadenhall.**—The trade generally has been inactive, as follows:—

Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d. per lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 7.

WAR DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 7.

7th Light Dragoons: Regimental sergeant-major J. McNeil to be Riding Master. Major J. McNeil to be Riding Master. 10th Fergant-Major J. Walker to be Riding Master. 10th: L. W. Atkinson to be Cornet. Grenadier Guards: Ensign and Lieut. Hon. J. C. Stanley to be Lieutenant and Captain. 11th Foot—W. T. Corrie to be Ensign. 11th: Lieut. W. Kemp to be Adjutant. 11th: Capt. H. S. Bush to be Major. 12th: Lieut. W. H. Crompton to be Captain. HOSPITAL STAFF.—G. W. Mellich to be Purveyor to the Forces; Acting Assistant Surgeons A. Bowden and T. Perkins have ceased to do duty, there being no longer occasion for their services. HEDLEY.—Capt. W. A. Thompson to be Major in the Army.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. GREGORY, Manchester, accountant and general agent.

BANKRUPTS.

L. CASTRIGUE, Hilpot-Lane, City, merchant.—E. J. HODDER, Birmingham, grocer.—W. TURNER, Finistry-street, builder, bricklayer, and plasterer.—J. WALKER, Arundel, Sussex, scrivener.—M. BARNETT, Ramsgate, Jeweller and optician.—J. WOOD, Wolverhampton, grocer.—J. S. CLACKING, Jun., Birmingham, hop and provision dealer.—B. BUCKLER, Birmingham, builder.—E. WALKER, Blonfield-street, Harrow-road, and of Charles-croft, Charles-street, Westbourne-terrace, Middlesex, coach builder.—J. STEVENSON, Wandsworth-road, brewer: late of Stowmarket, Suffolk, confectioner, and china and glass dealer.—W. DIXON and G. MIDDLETON, Morley, Yorkshire, dyers.—T. BRINDLEY, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, grocer, tea-dealer, seed and hop merchant, and provision dealer.—T. COX, Leamington, corn-dealer.—G. and W. WILKINS, Highgate, London, Berkshire, builders.—T. THOMAS, Manchester, milliner.—L. PHARSON, Rochdale, Lancashire, wholesale grocer.—W. J. PEPPEY, Coventry, printer and tationer.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11.

WAR DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 11.

Royal Artillery: Second Capt. A. H. Murray to be Second Captain; Cadets E. V. Boyle and H. M. Horton to be Lieutenants.

Royal Engineers: Cadets G. L. L. S. Sandford, S. G. Bird, E. F. S. Lloyd to be Lieutenants. 1st Engineer Field Equipment: T. W. Mayer to be Veterinary Surgeon.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Act. Surg. A. H. Smith to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces. HODDER.—Lieut. Col. H. S. Stobbs to be Colonel in the Army.

ADMIRALTY, NOV. 7.

Royal Marines: Second Lieut. W. H. Speer to be First Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. BARNESLEY, Old-hill, Rowley Regis, Stafford, publican and gas-tube manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

A. LAZARUS, High-street, Whitechapel, tailor and draper.—J. and B. DELLAGANA, Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, stereotype founders and artificial flower seeds manufacturers.—T. PIERCE, Clover-hill, Camden-road, Ramsgate, plumber, painter, and glazier.—H. COLLINS, Toll-end, Tipton, Stafford, boat builder.—W. R. LEWIS, Baling, Middlesex, baby-linen dealer.—T. COX, Leamington, corn-dealer.—G. and W. WILKINS, Highgate, London, Berkshire, builders.—T. THOMAS, Manchester, milliner.—L. PHARSON, Rochdale, Lancashire, wholesale grocer.—W. J. PEPPEY, Coventry, printer and tationer.







## DR. KANE.

DR. KANE, the celebrated Arctic navigator, who has been twice out in the Arctic Seas, in search of Sir John Franklin and the missing crews of her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, is now in this country; having recently arrived from America, in consequence, we believe, of an offer made to him by Lady Franklin to take command of an Expedition which it is said to be her intention to equip, should the Government decline to send one; to which they have been most strongly urged, as our readers are doubtless aware, by a very large body of scientific men and experienced officers who have served in those seas.

Unhappily, the state of Dr. Kane's health at the present moment does not seem to justify any hope of his being able to avail himself of the offer. The great heat of the last summer in the southern parts of the United States, and the labour and anxiety of bringing out two goodly octavos, descriptive of his last voyage, added to his severe exposure in the Arctic Seas, have, we learn, told upon his health, which we regret to hear has suffered of late.

Dr. Kane's first voyage in search of Franklin was undertaken in the year 1851, when he accompanied Lieut. De Haven. The account of this voyage from the pen of Dr. Kane was published in America during his absence on his second voyage.

De Haven's expedition was beset in the Washington Channel, and, it will be remembered, drifted, during the winter, in the pack, down Baffin's Bay into Davis' Strait, where it was released the following summer; and, after all the hardships and hourly perils of such an unprecedented voyage, most gallantly did they put the ship's head to the north again, and tried to re-enter Lancaster Sound; but it was (fortunately, we think, for them) too late to succeed.

This Expedition was equipped through the liberality of Mr. Grinnell, who again, in conjunction with Mr. Peabody, fitted out the second Expedition to the head of Baffin's Bay, of which Dr. Kane took the command. On this latter occasion, as our readers are aware, Dr. Kane passed two winters in the *Advance*, and in a position considerably further north than any parties had hitherto wintered. For the details of this voyage we must refer our readers to the two beautifully-embellished octavo volumes recently published by Dr. Kane.

The discoveries made are of the highest importance, both in a scientific and geographical point of view: they may be briefly summed up as follows—viz., an open sea to the northward and eastward; an extensive land to the northward and westward; and the great "Humboldt Glacier," connecting the northern shores of Greenland with the newly-discovered land of Washington.



DR. KANE, THE ARCTIC NAVIGATOR. — FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

These are the principal geographical features, and are a very great and important addition to our knowledge of the globe. They earned for Dr. Kane the medal of the Royal Geographical Society. The Engraving which we have given is taken from a portrait of Dr. Kane which has been obligingly lent to us by Mr. Barrow. Subjoined is an extract from the *New York Herald* describing the earlier career of this remarkable man:—

Dr. Kane was born in Philadelphia, on the 3rd February, 1822, so that he is at present about thirty-four years old. In 1843 he graduated, after a seven years' course of studies, at the Pennsylvania Medical University, and soon after he entered the United States' navy as assistant-surgeon, and was appointed as physician in the first American embassy to China. He succeeded in travelling over a large section of the country; and before his return he visited the Philippines, Ceylon, and other islands in that region, and even succeeded in penetrating into the interior of India; his travels through which were full of adventures and perils; but perils to a man of Doctor Kane's temperament appear only to have the effect of making them more attractive. While in India he descended the crater of the Tael of Lerzon, suspended by a bamboo rope from a projecting crag which hovered above the interior scorize and debris, over 200 feet. This act of daring nearly cost him his life, for the natives regarded it as a sacrilegious act, which could only be effaced by the death of the suspicious offender. Dr. Kane, however, eluded their pious vengeance, and afterwards went to the Sandwich Islands with the celebrated Baron Loe, of Prussia, where he was attacked by a whole tribe of the savage inhabitants of those islands. Against these he successfully defended himself; but the hardships he and his companion subsequently underwent were more than the latter could endure, and he sunk under them. Dr. Kane alone passed over to Egypt, ascended the Nile as far as the confines of Nubia, and remained during a whole season among the ruins of ancient Egypt, in antiquarian research. Leaving Egypt, he visited Greece next, which he traversed on foot; returning to the United States in 1846.

We have not space to follow Dr. Kane in his visit to the African coast, where his health suffered severely; or through his travels in Mexico, where his adventures strangely partook of the romance of travel.

## NINEVEH SCULPTURES.

THE Palace of Assur-bani-pal—the latest example of the Assyrian arts as it was also the latest discovered—differs from those previously exhumed in one important particular. The place of the human-headed bulls at the entrance of the whole structure, and also of several chambers, was occupied by large slabs representing



NINEVEH SCULPTURE: AN ASSYRIAN PROCESSION (THE SLAB LOST IN THE "TIGRIS").

either two or three single figures. One wears the horned cap, visible in each series of the Nineveh marbles, and holds a dagger and mace in his hands; another, similarly armed, has the head of a lion, with feathers from the ears to the shoulders, and also across the head, under the ear; he has the body, arms, and legs of a man, and the feet of a griffin. A third figure occasionally accompanied these two, as shown in our Engraving; his head is bare, and his hair arranged in a peculiar and rare manner. The slab which we have engraved is among the latest which have arrived in England, and is as perfect in the delineation of each ornament, as it was when the sculptor left it. There is one noteworthy matter in this slab—the neck, the gums, and a line round the eyeball, are coloured red in the centre figure, and those portions only. The rest of the slab is as free from all colour as it was ere a line was traced upon the marble, and shows unmistakably the extent to which the Assyrians employed paint on their sculptures; for if the colour has remained so perfect, and so distinct in one portion, it could not have been so thoroughly effaced from the remainder of the slab. The Assyrians were not such barbarians as the Crystal Palace Court would lead us to believe. The only portion of the sculptures which they coloured were a part of the ornaments, the hair, beard, and eyes—and these only occasionally. The colours they used were black, white, yellow, blue, and red. Green was used in addition to these, on the internal plaster-work. At Khorsabad, some fifteen miles from Kouyunjik, a vast quantity of metal-work was discovered by the French explorer, M. Place, which shows the skill which the Assyrians possessed in this branch of manufacture. Upwards of ninety camel-loads of iron pickaxes were found in one room, each being pointed with steel. In the same palace he found inscribed tablets in gold (weighing five or six napoleons) silver, copper, and lead; and likewise some twenty male heads, similar in appearance to those represented in the hands of the figures on the slab which we this week engrave. The handles were, of course, of wood. We give a sketch of one of these interesting relics now in



NINEVEH SCULPTURE: THE GOOD AND EVIL GENII.

Mr. Boucher's possession, to whom it was presented by M. Place. The remainder of them, most probably, were lost in the wreck of the French ratts on the Tigris. It is composed of copper, has four inverted lions' heads on the top, and two inscriptions round it. One is in Phœnician, and perhaps records the maker's name; the other, scratched simply, not cut, in cuneiform, records the name of Sargon, the King who built the Palace of Khorsabad.

The upper slab which we have engraved is one of the series which was unfortunately lost by the French Expedition in the Tigris. It was one of the largest sculptured slabs discovered in the buried cities, measuring upwards of twelve feet in length. It formed a continuation of the "Siege of a City," which we have already engraved. On it are represented the spoils of war—horses, sheep, and prisoners: the latter being of the negro type, as we previously remarked. May they not represent some Hamite race who, wandering from Ethiopia, established itself in Chaldea? If so, this sculpture is particularly

valuable as confirming what Sir H. Rawlinson has surmised from the inscriptions—that there was a vast colony of Ethiopians, at an early period of Assyrian history, settled at the mouth of the Euphrates, which subsequently influenced the very language of their conquerors, and thus created much of the difficulty which scholars have experienced in the decipherment of the Assyrian Cuneiform writing. The slab was found exactly as we engrave it in the Palace of Assur-bani-pal at Kouyunjik, the large mound opposite the modern town of Mosul.



COPPER MACE-HEAD, FROM KHORSABAD.





THE LORD MAYOR'S PROCESSION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

THE PROCESSION.

THE Mayorship of Alderman Thomas Quastel Finnis was inaugurated on Monday morning last with the usual ceremonies. Both by land and water the route was longer than is usual on such occasions. It is the practice that the procession shall pass through the ward of which the Lord Mayor is Alderman; and as Tower ward, over which the present chief magistrate presides, is situated at the extreme east of the City, the procession had to pass over a larger space than it has to traverse when the Lord Mayor is the Alderman of a more westerly ward. At eleven o'clock there was unvoiced bustle and excitement in the City, and presently a body of police marched out in order to clear the way for the important personages who were to follow them. Then came the music of drums and fife—the boys belonging to the Royal Marine Society with banners—the City Marshal's man, and three trumpeters, who vigorously proclaimed the fact that the procession was advancing. Banners and arms of all sorts of companies, and of all sorts of persons living and dead, were next borne along, and with these emblems of civic dignity mingled the Royal standard and union jack. A grand military band followed, and almost immediately afterwards came the allegorical devices of Mr. Sheriff Mechi, which seemed to excite more interest than any other portion of the procession, even more than the Lord Mayor himself. These devices consisted of a traction engine and an endless railway, especially adapted for agricultural purposes, drawn by six horses (Boydell's patent); a prize reaping-machine in a car decorated with agricultural produce from Tiptree-hall Farm, drawn by four horses (Burgess and Key's patent); and a steam plough drawn by two horses (Fowler's patent). Throughout the whole of the route these devices were the great topic of conversation, and they certainly very well deserved the high praises which were in every direction lavished upon them. Upon the preceding page we have engraved this portion of the Procession (in King William-street), the novelty of which was a gay relief to the somewhat faded pageantry of our ancient days.

The next and concluding part of the procession consisted of the Aldermen, all on horseback in their carriages. Among the first on the list were Mr. Alexander Cope, the senior, and Mr. Anderson, the junior, Under-Sheriff, Mr. Charles Pearson, the City Solicitor, the Remembrancer, the Controller, Mr. Secondary Potter, the three Common Pleaders, Mr. Prendergast, Q.C., Judge of the Sheriff's Court, Mr. Russell Gurney, the Common Serjeant, Mr. Serjeant Merewether, the Town Clerk, Sir J. Key, the Chamberlain, and others. Next came a higher grade of officers, led by Mr. Sheriff Keats in his splendid state chariot, attended by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, his chaplain, and followed by three trumpeters, who nobly did their duty. Mr. Sheriff Mechi, in his state carriage, and attended by the Rev. Richard Whittington, his chaplain, was the next in order. He seemed to excite almost as much interest as his agricultural devices. The worthy Sheriff was followed by the Recorder and most of the Aldermen who have passed the chief magistrate's chair, and the whole thing was brought up in a manner which only the official announcement can adequately describe. The following is that portion of the important document:—

THE LATE LORD MAYOR.

Lord Mayor's carriage in state liveries.  
In the City Marshal on horseback.  
In the City Marshal on horseback.  
In the City Marshal on horseback.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

In his state carriage drawn by six horses.  
Attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, Common Crier, and the Water Bailiff.  
Mounted on horseback.

The procession, after moving out of Guildhall-yard, passed through Gresham-street and Princes-street. On arriving at the corner of Princes-street the scene was very striking. Vast numbers of persons had assembled, and the galleries of the Mansion-house, the top of the Bank, the steps and approaches to the Royal Exchange—indeed all the available spaces—were covered with persons anxious to witness the spectacle. Leaving this part of the route the procession turned to the left, and went up Cornhill, along Leadenhall-street, Aldgate, Minories, Postern-row, and thence by Tower-hill into the Lord Mayor's own ward, where he was loudly cheered from nearly every house. The procession then moved along Eastcheap to London-bridge, and thence by water to Westminster.

On arriving at Westminster-bridge a salute was fired, and the Lord Mayor and the civic dignitaries, having landed, proceeded to the Court of Exchequer, where they were received by the Chief Baron and other learned judges.

The Recorder introduced the new Lord Mayor to the learned Judges in a speech in which he dwelt upon his commercial enterprise and integrity, which had induced his constituency in the first instance to elect him a member of the Common Council. He was then advanced to be deputy of the ward, and on the death of the late Alderman Lucas was unanimously elected alderman of the ward. The learned Recorder then proceeded to speak of the services which Alderman Salomons had rendered to the City during his mayoralty, and which had won for him the respect of all classes of his fellow-citizens.

The Chief Baron made some observations in reply, in which he was highly complimentary to the civic dignitaries.

The Recorder, on the part of the Lord Mayor, invited the learned Judges to the banquet to be given in the evening at the Guildhall.

The Chief Baron said that some of the Judges would attend.

The other courts were visited in like manner, and the Judges having promised to attend the banquet the procession was reformed. On its arrival at Blackfriars-bridge it was joined by the Lady Mayoress, who was in waiting in her state carriage.

The return to the Guildhall was through New Bridge-street, up Ludgate-hill, through St. Paul's Churchyard, and Cheapside, to King-street.

DECORATIONS AT THE GUILDHALL.

The lobbies at the south entrance into Guildhall were lined with an imitation of the Bayeux tapestry, painted by Mr. Charles Fenton. Next the walls, commencing at the entrance-door, were arranged figures of men in armour, and trophies, from the thirteenth century, continuing with instruments of war used at the present day.

Passing through this warlike demonstration, you entered the Banqueting Hall, which was entirely fitted up with peaceful decorations; the sides having the portraits of the Sovereigns of Europe, and the eastern window a representation of Peace descending from above, encouraging agriculture and commerce.

On the western window was delineated the Arts Poetry, Painting, Sculpture, Music, and Architecture; in the centre of which was placed a glass star supplied by Mr. Osler.

Over the gallery, on the south side of the hall, was placed a plume of feathers nine feet in height, composed of spun glass.

On either side of the entrance to the lobbies leading to the Council Chamber stood a golden figure of Plenty with baskets of flowers on their heads.

The first lobby contained a statue of the "Eagle Slayer," by Bell; and a statue of "Genius Chained," by Durham.

On the north side of the Aldermen's Court Room a large temporary conservatory was fitted up; in the centre of which was a colossal statue of "Australia," by Bell, backed up with a picture representing Melbourne, painted by Mr. Frederick Fenton.

In the yard on the western side of the Aldermen's Room was a representation of the St. Bernhard, near St. Gallen, in Switzerland, also painted by Frederick Fenton.

There was also in the Aldermen's Room a bust of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor by Lough; the statue of Dorothea by Bell; and "Whittington" by Crew.

In the Committee-room, adjoining the Council Chamber, were placed a bust of her Majesty, and statues of the Princess Louisa and the Princess Helena, on either side by Mr. and Mrs. Thornicroft; and in a niche in the Council Chamber the marble bust of the Queen, by Durham, presented to the Corporation by Sir Francis G. Moon, Bart., on retirement from his mayoralty in 1855; also a picture of the late Lord Mayor, David Salomons, Esq., by Hart.

A complete range of mirrors was also fixed at the west end of the Banqueting hall, reflecting the entire hall and banquet; and numerous banners, mirrors, and choice plants were also tastefully arranged in various lobbies and passages.

Amongst the decorations at the banquet, the contractors, Messrs. Elkington and Co., of the Freemasons' Tavern, placed upon the tables some magnificent pieces of plate, part of that which was used at the festivities given by Lord Granville on the recent Embassy to Russia. They consisted of immense gold flagons, copies of Cellini cups; vases of Eastern manufacture, elaborately chased; unique copies of the turtle turans presented by George IV. to the 10th Hussars; and other costly specimens—the whole of which elicited universal admiration. The entire arrangements received the commendations of the Lord Mayor, his predecessor in office, and the Banquet Committee.

THE BANQUET.

The brilliant illuminations and paintings of the Hall, the elegantly-dressed ladies who participated in the banquet, the military, naval, and diplomatic costumes which gave variety to the scene, the scarlet robes of the Judges, Serjeants-at-Law, and Aldermen, the flowers and evergreens which were liberally distributed upon the walls, made up together a *coup d'oeil* of remarkable beauty and splendour. Among the earlier arrivals was his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was loudly cheered on entering the Hall. Lord Palmerston was also greeted with an enthusiastic reception.

Among the company were—the late Lord Mayor, the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Palmerston, Lord Pannure, Mr. Sheriff Mechi, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Peruvian Minister, the Brazilian Minister (Le Com-mandeur F. J. de Carvalho Moreira), the Haytian Minister, the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires, Sir E. Cust, Lord Dancan, M.P.; Lord Castlereagh, M.P.; Sir W. P. Williams, M.P.; Sir B. Hall, M.P.; the Lord Chief Baron, Major-General Sir G. Pollock, the Lady Mayoress, the late Lady Mayoress, Mr. Sheriff Keats, Sir F. Thesiger, M.P.; Mr. Justice Halliburton, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Oliveira, M.P.; Mr. Justice Erie, Mr. Barton Martin, Mr. Justice Crowder, Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. Baron Watson, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Willes, the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. J. Wilson, M.P.; Mr. Serjeant Shaw, M.P.; Sir J. Duke, M.P.; Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P.; Mr. Massey, M.P., &c.

After dinner the loving cup went round according to the usual formalities. After which the usual loyal toasts were given.

The Duke of Cambridge, whose health had been proposed by the Lord Mayor, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. After some remarks on the motives which had induced him to undertake the duties of the high position which he now held he said:—I had expected, my Lord Mayor, that your Lordship might possibly have honoured me by coupling my name with the toast of "The Army." You have in some respects done me great honour by naming me alone; but I am desirous, on behalf of the Army, which I now have the honour to represent, to express in their name my sense of the distinguished attention which they have received since their return from the seat of war (Cheers). Nothing could be more gratifying to the feelings of the Army than the cordial welcome they have experienced from the whole community since their return from the Crimea ("Hear," and cheering).

The Lord Mayor: We are now at peace with all the world, but we must not forget by whom that peace was achieved, or that everything was due to the gallantry of the united service. We have some of the noblest ornaments of that service present amongst us, men who have gained the good feeling of all those who have witnessed their exploits. We are honoured with the presence of one gallant General who twelve months ago was fighting the battles of his country, and enduring the greatest privations. I trust we may now long continue at peace with all the world, and I give "The Army and Navy," coupling with the toast "The health of General Sir W. Williams of Kurs and of Captain Milne."

Sir W. Williams was received with much cheering. Having been called upon by the Lord Mayor, it was impossible for him not to rise and endeavour to fulfil the duty imposed upon him; but he could not help feeling that Sir G. Pollock was an officer of greater standing and distinction than himself, who better deserved to have his name associated with the toast. The Lord Mayor had adverted to the restoration of peace. Upon former occasions, when peace was declared, the Army had been reduced to the lowest possible number. It was, therefore, most pleasing to him to know that we should now have a very fine and noble army scattered over the land, under the discipline of his Royal Highness and the able administration of the noble Lord near him (Lord Pannure). He congratulated his countrymen upon this circumstance; and he was sure that if the old Crimean army should be called on to fight the battles of their country they would display the same valour, energy, and heroism which distinguished them during the late war (Cheers).

Captain Milne, as a member of the Board of Admiralty, acknowledged the toast on the part of the Navy.

"The health of the late Lord Mayor" and "The health of the Lord Chancellor" were severally proposed and suitably acknowledged.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "The health of her Majesty's Ministers," said they were honoured by the presence of a member of the Cabinet who had rendered most important and valuable services to the nation at a period of its greatest need. That noble Lord had carried the country safely through a sanguinary war, and he would now doubtless turn his attention to such measures as would maintain the national prosperity in a time of peace (Cheers). They had seen that the noble Lord had lately employed himself in visiting the manufacturing districts; and, wherever he presented himself to the people, his talents and acquirements must be highly appreciated. He begged to give "The health of Lord Palmerston and her Majesty's Ministers" (loud and prolonged cheering).

Lord Palmerston, who was received with loud cheering, said: Your Royal Highness, my Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, for myself and for my colleagues, I beg you to accept our most sincere thanks for the honour you have done us by the reception you have given to the toast that has just been drunk. I can assure you that the good will—I trust I may say the approbation—of our fellow-countrymen must always be the greatest encouragement and reward of those who are charged with the conduct of public affairs (Cheers). The different classes in this country are all deeply occupied with their own avocations, and it is not often that they have the opportunity of meeting at such festive boards as that around which we are assembled; and on that account, speaking for my colleagues, I may say that we peculiarly prize the opportunity afforded us of receiving in this magnificent hall the splendid hospitality of this great city, and of here cementing acquaintanceships—which may not only conduce to our personal comfort and gratification, but which must have a useful tendency to facilitate the intercourse of politicians and commercial men in various transactions connected with the business of the country (Cheers). You, my Lord Mayor, have adverted to the events of the late war, and to the peace which has followed. At the commencement of the present year this country possessed the finest army and the most magnificent fleet that were ever engaged in defending the honour and the rights of England (loud cheers). The spirit of the people was roused to as high a pitch as was ever witnessed in this country (Cheers). There was every prospect that, if the war had continued, future successes would have been obtained, equal at all events to those which had crowned the armies of the Allies; but when we found that we could obtain by negotiation terms of peace which would satisfy our just demands, and which would secure the future peace and independence of Europe, we thought it our duty to sheathe the sword, and, in conjunction with our Allies, to put an end to the hostilities which were at the time in progress. We were convinced that the people of England would willingly forego the prospects of future military and naval glory when they were satisfied that the objects of the war had been substantially accomplished (Cheers). It now remains that the conditions of the peace shall be faithfully executed (prolonged cheering) and honourably observed (renewed and continuous cheers), and then I trust that the peace of Europe will be placed upon a secure and permanent foundation (Cheers). The Lord Mayor has adverted to a visit which I have just made to the manufacturing districts of this country. It is, indeed, most gratifying to those who are charged with the conduct of public affairs to witness everywhere the industry, the enterprise, I will say the genius, of the people of this land (Hear, hear), to see upon what secure foundations the prosperity of the empire rests, and to augur from the glorious present the future increasing progress of the wealth, the power, and the prosperity of our common country (Cheers). I can only express my fervent wish that this great city, which is, I may say, the centre of the commercial wealth and enterprise of the world—which regulates the commercial affairs of almost every country on the face of the earth—may continue for the future to flourish, as it has done in the past; that it may continue to be the heart—for so it may be termed—of this great country, and that it may not only contribute to the wealth and prosperity of England, but that it may tend to promote the blessings of peace and civilisation in every country of the habitable globe (Cheers). I again beg to thank you, ladies and gentlemen, in the name of my colleagues and for myself, for the honour you have done us, and to assure you that nothing can give us greater pleasure and satisfaction than to have opportunities like the present of being received at the festive board of the Corporation of this great city (loud cheers).

The Lord Mayor having given "The health of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the House of Commons,"

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was very graciously received, said he felt satisfied the time had arrived when very much was to be entertained with regard to the House of Commons from those who had passed the time when fears were expressed that the House of Commons would not confine itself within the bounds prescribed by the Constitution, but that it would interfere upon the prerogatives of the Crown, upon the privilege of the House of Lords, and upon the authority of the executive Government. It was thought at that period that there had been so great an infusion of the democratic element into the House of Commons that it would not restrict itself within the limits prescribed by the Constitution. Now, however, they were told that the House of Commons had fallen into a state of inefficiency, but he thought he could confidently appeal to the course pursued by that House of late years as a sufficient answer to the accusation (Cheers). The House of Commons had not merely to take a prominent share in the legislation of the country, but during the last two or three years, when a great war had occupied the attention of the whole community, it had been the duty of the House of Commons to superintend the conduct of that war, and it had thereby been precluded from prosecuting some important legislative reforms. Happily, however, peace had now been concluded, and the House of Commons would be enabled to devote its entire attention to those reforms which were demanded by the voice of the people (Cheers).

The concluding toasts were "Sir F. Thesiger and the Bar," "Sir J. Duke and the Members of the City of London," and "Mr. Alderman Wire and the Magistrates of the City."

The Lord Mayor and the principal guests then retired, and the company repaired to the various lobbies and chambers of the Guildhall, which were decorated with great taste and magnificence. Dancing commenced in the Council Chamber after the banquet, and was continued for some time under the disadvantage of confined space and a great crowd.

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WOODEN SPADES DISCOVERED IN ROMAN LEAD MINES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

YOUR Journal (page 432), in alluding to the Roman lead mines, remarks:—"We have received several communications on the subject touched upon in Mr. Wright's paper, some of which we have already printed; and another, on the curious subject of the ancient wooden spades, we give to-day." But I cannot find it. Perhaps it was forgotten, or "crowded out." The remarks of your Correspondents on these spades show that they did not know how they were used; how they were held in the hand; or whether they were in a complete or an incomplete state; found they were, without permanently-fixed handles. This ignorance is satisfactory, as it proves that the lead mines have yielded something new and something interesting. I have already sent you a sketch of the



wooden spades now in use, which I saw in some parts of Normandy, so precisely similar to the blades mentioned by Mr. Wright; and those who live in distant counties may be informed that the shovels employed by the farm labourers of the country districts in Devonshire are also identical in form—only the blades are made of iron instead of wood. Being made of iron, the handle is fixed in a different way—it is driven into a socket, instead of being thrust into the square hole and strapped down to the projection behind. These West of England shovels are useful for loading carts and waggons, clearing or making gutters, and such operations, as the



labourer can perform his work with very little stooping. A short time ago I tried to procure some of these shovels in London, to send to one of the colonies; but they were not known at the agricultural establishments. I sent to Sidmouth for them. These tools appear hitherto to have been found only on the western side of the country—Shropshire, Devonshire, and, perhaps, Dorsetshire; and then, going south across the Channel, in Normandy, opposite the coasts of Devonshire and Dorset. I have troubled you with these few additional remarks as the subject has excited some interest. SIDMOUTH. PETER ORLANDO HUTCHINSON.

THE HIPPODROME AT PARIS.—(Extract from a forthcoming work: "A Trip to Boigrad," by P. O'Brien, author of "Journal of a Residence in the Danubian Principalities.")—When we visited the Parisian Hippodrome it was arranged to represent a wild plain, with a dense thicket of trees in the centre, and at the extremity opposite to us was the commencement of a dark forest. Near the thicket a number of savages were squatted round a fire, over which a pot was suspended. Suddenly one of them put his ear to the ground, and then, starting up, made a sign to his companions that some one was coming, when they all instantly disappeared in the thicket. A few seconds after, a mounted dragoon emerged from the forest. He had very red hair, a very red beard, and a very red coat. He was an Englishman, as his appearance denoted, and his name was Captain Smith. He was about to light the fire, and dismounting, he went into the thicket. He was preparing to make a closer search of the savages, when the savages rushed upon him with a yell. He drew his sword, and with a single blow slew two of the foremost of the savages. The others passed up to him, but he laid about him, and, as the savages were passing, he laid grievously wounded. His helmet was knocked off by a blow from a tomahawk, and he received some trifling wounds from the spears of the savages. His only safety, it was evident, was in flight; so he rushed towards his horse, that, like a well-trained charger, stood quietly near at hand; but, just as he was about to spring into the saddle, one of the savages seized him by his long red hair, and, with a dexterous blow of his tomahawk scalped the captain. With a yell of triumph the watch waved the ghastly trophy above his head; but the gallant Smith, though a little dizzy from the accident, wheeled suddenly round and dealt him such a cut that the monster fell the instant he touched the ground. Then the captain sprang upon his horse, and, pursued by the surviving and wailing savages, he rode off. At length the horses' pace slackened, and Smith was evidently growing faint from fatigue and the loss of his scalp. The savages were gaining on him every instant. His destruction seemed inevitable. With gasping terror we watched for the result, when suddenly we heard a loud hurrah, and five dragoons, as the savages were passing, galloped out of the thicket, and swept down upon the savages like a hurricane. Just then one of my friends, who was a prey to the emotions of hunger, reminded me that it was time to go to dinner, and tore me away in the moment of victory, for I felt confident that my gallant countrymen must triumph over their barbarous enemies.

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Navy Department finds great difficulty in procuring sailors to man the public vessels. The Government is violating its contract with every one who enlists in the naval service by refusing to discharge them at the expiration of their respective terms of enlistment. Such is now the condition of most of the seamen on American vessels at foreign stations. The excuse given by the department for refusing to discharge them is that men cannot be procured for the relief ships. However willing Jack may be to serve his country, he wishes that service to be voluntary; and, when men at home see this violation of faith on the part of the Government towards those in service, they will, of course, decline enlistment. Such confusion as now exists in the navy is without precedent.—New York Herald.



Memorabilia.  
LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC AND  
ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

REGISTER BOOK OF REQUESTS OF CHARLES II.

ON the Restoration of Charles II. to the throne of his ancestors, in May, 1660, it is well known that the "Merry Monarch" was beset on all sides by applications from his present friends, as well as his late foes, for favours, gratuities, grants, and gifts of recompense of every description. It is true, the greater part of those who had perilled their lives and fortunes in the service of Charles I. were lying forgotten in their graves; but many still remained, whose claims were urgent for the reward of their loyalty, the repayment of money lent, or a compensation for wounds received, or goods and houses destroyed. Besides these, however, all those who had, or thought they had, any pretence or occasion to address the King, did so without hesitation; and the varied and extraordinary demands of the petitioners are quite as surprising as their number. To bring these claims with some degree of form and regularity before the King, a Register-Book was kept of them by an officer entitled the "Master of the Requests;" and in this book a daily entry was made of the nature and object of the petition, and the King's pleasure thereon. One of these books is fortunately preserved in the British Museum (MS. Addit. 5760, purchased at Dr. Pegge's sale in 1800), and contains the registration of the "Requests" made between 7th August, 1660, and 9th February, 1670. In this curious record we have a true picture of the unceasing demands made on the purse and patronage of the Sovereign; and of the mode in which he evaded, in most instances, compliance with the prayer of the petitioner. Every post in the Royal household, from the keeper of the privy purse down to the lowest place in the scullery or wine-cellar, is eagerly solicited; and all places under Government—whether in the Customs or Excise, Commissions in the Army or Navy; the custody of forts and castles, parks, or manorial courts; the Masterships of hospitals; the appointments of Poor Knights of Windsor, Almsmen or Beadsman; Scholarships in the Charterhouse, and Consulships abroad; together with grants of rectories, tolls, and mines; wrecks at sea; renewals of charters and fines; licenses of monopoly; leases of Crown lands, and tithes; arrears or renewal of pensions; pardons for offences, &c.—are boldly and pertinaciously asked for.

One of the applicants sues for the place of bellinger at Canterbury; another to be appointed crossbow-maker to his Majesty; a third asks for the "weighing of hay at Charing-crosse and Leekadille;" a fourth, to be allowed to set up the trade of carpenter in London; a fifth, to have the degree of Doctor of Physic gratis; a sixth wants "a stallion horse;" and a seventh desires to be tailor to the Prince of Orange—a request which the good-natured Monarch does not refuse, but says he will inquire about, provided the Prince of Orange had not already a tailor in his service! Among the various applications made for payment of moneys, is one in March, 1669, from Thomas Bishop, of the Isle of Wight, butcher, for the sum of £250 6s. 10d., "for meat furnished by the petitioner for his late Majesty at the Isle of Wight." The sum must have been in arrear since 1648 (more than twenty years), and the petitioner begs for "speedy relief, he being in a starving condition, and only relieved by charity;" yet the only result was a reference to the Treasury; and another application in the July following met with the same fate. Many curious items might be selected from this Register-book, to illustrate the poverty of the King, and his inability to satisfy the claimants; but at present I shall content myself with citing one passage, which is as follows:—

DAVID DE GRANGE, His Majesties Linner in Scotland, in consideration of whose diligent service & work, His Majesty directed a warrant, at Kilsyth, July 14th, 1661, to Sir Daniel Carmichael, His Majesties Treasurer-Deputy, for payment of 7000 sterling unto ye Petr, who having recd but four pounds ye of, & being in a very low condition, & like to perish in a prison, Prays His Majesties special warrant for payment of ye said 7000 upon ye dormant Privy-Seal directed for His Majesties Privy-Purse, & dated 10th May 1667.

At ye Court at Whitehall, July 6th, 1668. His Majesty being moved upon this petition, is graciously pleased to declare, that He thinks it reasonable ye Petr should be satisfied, but in regard of ye present scarcity of money, can give no positive order for ye same, until His Majesties Treasury be in better condition. (Signed) G. Hoiles.

To the above I may be allowed to add a query for information respecting the Artist who held this post of Royal Linner in Scotland, and also to inquire whether any other instance is known of such an appointment being held in the sister kingdom?

British Museum.

F. MADDEN.

NOTES.

SINAI AND PALESTINE.—In the *Edinburgh Review* for October in an article on Mr. Stanley's "Sinai and Palestine," is the following passage:—"Mr. Stanley's account of the now celebrated Sinaitic inscriptions will be looked for anxiously by biblical scholars." If this was predicated of the interest with which biblical scholars were to read Mr. Stanley's book (then under review) when it should come into their hands, their disappointment must have been at least equal to that of the *Edinburgh Review*, which confesses "that he has not entered into any particulars of their history." And again:—"We had looked to Mr. Stanley's book for some light in this curious controversy; but he touches it very slightly, and professes to go entirely by the appearance, and not by the language, of the inscriptions, of which he has no knowledge whatever." But, if the passage is meant to awaken the expectation of biblical scholars to any of Mr. Stanley's researches which have not yet been made public, may I take the liberty, as one of the many who feel a deep interest in one of the great literary and religious questions of the day, to express, through your columns, a hope that Mr. Stanley will be kind enough to lose no time in bringing before an anxious public any treasures he may possess of this kind; for, as the *Edinburgh Review* truly states, these inscriptions "are now celebrated inscriptions," and everything connected with them which travellers may chance to meet with should be looked upon as public property. To refuse information which can be given, to withhold authenticated copies of such records as the rocks of Sinai furnish, under such circumstances, would be very near akin to a literary theft upon the public, a hiding up of the truth. The biblical scholars and inquirers after truth will therefore look anxiously for the publication of anything and everything which the learning and diligence of Mr. Stanley may have secured to him. All that anybody ought to want, is to get at the real truth.—W. J. D.

REMARKABLE DISPARITY IN THE PRICE OF SCARCE BOOKS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.—My attention has been drawn by Mr. Lilly, the well-known bookseller, to a quarto volume of Theological Tracts, which, at the sale of Mr. West's library, in 1773, was sold for 23 s. The following are the titles of these black-letter treasures, and the prices six of them fetched subsequently:—

1. The Life of the Blessed Virgin Petronilla, Saynt Peter's Daughter. In verse. Printed by R. Pynsin. No date. At the Towneley sale this rarity, consisting of four leaves, sold for 26 6s.

2. The Miracles of Our Lady. Printed by Wynken de Worde. 1530. Sold at Horne Tooke's sale for 213 10s.

3. Two Fruitful Sermons made by Johan Fysher, Byshop of Rochester. Printed by W. Bastell. 1532. The sale of this has not been traced.

4. The Lyfe of Sayn o' Edward Confessor and Kyng of Englande. Printed by Wynken de Worde. 1533. Sold at Horne Tooke's sale for 214.

5. A lytel Treatise called the Dysputayon or Complaynt of the Herte thorowgh peccada with the lokynge of the Eye. In verse. Printed by Wynken de Worde. No date. Sold at the Roxburgh Sale for 237 10s.

6. A lytell Booke that speaketh of Purgatorye and What Purgatorye is, and in what place, and of the Paynes that be therein, &c. in verse. Printed by R. Wyer. No date. Sold at Horne Tooke's sale for 217.

7. The Golden Pystle of Saynt Bernarde by the olde wretched Brother of Syon, Rycharde Whytforde. Printed by Wynken de Worde. No date. Sale not traced.

8. The Lyf of Christo, compiled by Dan Johan Lydgate, Monke of Burye. Printed by R. Radman. 1531. Sold at White Knight's sale for 217 5s.

Thus we find that six of these tracts have brought exactly thirty-five times the amount for which the whole sold in 1773; and, large as the sum appears, if they were now submitted to public competition, they would probably realise three times as much again.—SIGMA.

CURIOUS MS. ITINERARY OF 1640.—Knowing with what avidity every scrap of information relating to Shakespeare and the localities immortalised by his connection with them, is seized upon, I have no doubt the following extract from a manuscript book, never published, dated April 21, 1649, will prove of interest to your readers. The work in question appears to be an itinerary noted down by a person named Johannes Fitzdame, commencing from London and making a circuit along the east coast of England, turning at Berwick through part of Northumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and ending at Gloucestershire:—

From Warwick.

"Hence weco passed towards Stratford att two miles distance are 3 Small Hills where y<sup>e</sup> Powder Plotters had appointed y<sup>e</sup> Rendezvous of their cursed Crew. On y<sup>e</sup> left hand a lardge 2 yeare old Parke of Sr Thomas Lucy's whose cheiffe House Charlecott lies on 'tother side of y<sup>e</sup> road below it. The towne of Stratford had formerly a Colledge endowed by John of Stratford Archbishop of Canterbury, here borne and buried. Here lies in y<sup>e</sup> Church likewise FAMOUS SHAKSPEARE; and in a Chappell in y<sup>e</sup> body of y<sup>e</sup> Church a faire Monument of y<sup>e</sup> late Earle of Totes."

\* In the margin is a note "enlarged only."

† This is an error, John of Stratford was born at Stratford, it is conjectured, about 1273, but he was buried in Canterbury Cathedral, on the south side of the high altar, by the steps of St. Dunstan, under a stately tomb of alabaster, on which his statue lies at full length.

REMARKABLE DUELS.—A very singular decision of a quarrel is related to have occurred in Russia during the reign of Alexander I. An old general officer, named Zass, having received from Prince Dolgorouchi an order which would have defeated his plan of operations, refused to obey him. High words ensued, and a challenge was forwarded. At that moment the Swedish artillery was heard, and intelligence was brought that the enemy were attacking a redoubt. "Prince," said the General, "we cannot fight a duel when our duty calls upon us to meet the enemy; but let us both stand in an embrasure of that battery against which the enemy are directing their fire, and let us remain there till one of us is struck." Dolgorouchi accepted the proposal. They both exposed themselves to the enemy's fire, standing erect with one hand on the hip, and looking fiercely at each other until the Prince was cut in two by a cannon-ball—this desperate resolve being witnessed by the whole army.—D. P.

REMARKABLE DUELS.—In addition to the works already recommended, your correspondent should consult Mackay's "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions," in which he will find abundance of interesting information connected with the duello and other institutions of chivalry.—ALPHA.

QUERIES.

EARLY COMMENTARY ON JOB.—I am anxious, if possible, to find the author of an early MS. I have. It is a commentary on Job, circa 1300. The text is large and clear, and takes up rather less than a third of the page, the other two columns being filled with copiaments. The first prologue begins thus:—"Joh gentilis plurimorum asertibus extitit: perhibetur, et secundum morem antiquorum," &c. The second prologue begins:—"Quidam historice hic dicuntur et allegorice et moraliter, quedam nequenter et liberam accipi, quia erronea essent." The commentary begins:—"Per Job Christus id est caput vel corpus significatur, ergo per historiam viso ex capite quod videmus videamus, ex corpore quod vivendo tenemus," &c. The whole is by an English scribe. I shall be especially thankful for information.—JOHN C. JACKSON, M.A.

BEARER OF THE STAFF.—X. N. P. V. wishes to know whether any one can tell him what was the office of "Bearer of the Staff" in the Court of William the Conqueror, and to what office in the present Court it corresponds?

CIRCULAR STONES AT BOSTON.—Can any of your readers inform me the meaning of certain stones so often seen in the streets at Boston? On going from the sluice-bridge towards Red-Lion-street one marked "No. 1" is in the pavement; but they appear to be placed very irregularly, as they are sometimes in the middle of the road. I think there are thirty or forty of them, principally on the east side of the river, and each about 13 or 14 inches in diameter, with a small hole in the centre, filled with lead.—E. O. S.

[The circular stones in question were put down in 1812, when the first Harbour Act was obtained. They are about ninety in number, and denote the distance in feet from the river wall, that was intended to be built continuously through the town on each side of the river.]

ANSWERS.

WOODEN SPADES.—The wooden spades found in the Roman mines in Shropshire, and in Ireland, and also mentioned by your correspondent as being used in Normandy, although for what purpose he could not say, are common in Normandy and Brittany, and are used principally for throwing apples, after they have been crushed in the cider trough, on to the layers of rushes, when about to be submitted to the press, in order to extract the remaining juice. The square hole is for the purpose of letting the juice, which is already crushed out, run off so as to have the layers of apple as dry as possible. They are also used for carting a certain sort of sea-sand, which is only obtained at low water, and used as manure. The object is the same, to drain it as much as possible.—R. M., Granville.

MARTEN THE REGICIDE.—I am not acquainted with the name of the lady whom Harry Marten married; but Anthony a Wood, in his "Athenae Oxoniensis," tells us that Marten's father "found out a rich wife for him, whom he married something unwillingly." By her he had a daughter, but no other issue, as they lived unhappily, and separated not long after their union. It was at Chesham (not at Raglan) Castle that the witty regicide was confined after the Restoration. He resided there about twenty years, and died there of apoplexy, "with meat in his mouth," says quaint old Anthony a Wood, A.D. 1680, aged seventy-eight. I know no "Life of Harry Marten" equal to that written by John Forster, Esq., of the Inner Temple, which "Inquirer" will find in "Dr. Ladaer's Cabinet Encyclopedia."—B. BLUNDELL, F.S.A., Temple.

FORFEITS IN A BARBER'S SHOP.—These were printed or written lists of penalties to be paid by persons offending against the rules of the shop. A copy of one of these lists later than Shakespeare's era is still extant and, *inter alia*, I think contains the following offences, the perpetrators of which were liable to forfeits:—

- For handling the razors.
- For talking of cutting throats.
- For calling hair-powder flour.
- For meddling with anything on the shopboard.

The number of idlers waiting their turn in a barber's shop, with nothing to do but gossip, quiz the operator, &c., probably caused some humourist to propound these penalties, but, as they could not be enforced, they "stood as much in mock as mark."—W. H. S.

SIR SAM MEYRICK'S COLLECTION OF ARMOUR.—In reply to the inquiry of your correspondent "Crux," the magnificent collection of armour, &c., made by Sir Sam. Meyrick, is still in Goodrich Court, near Goodrich Castle, in Monmouthshire; and, by the kindness of the present owner, is open to all visitors. A trifling fee is, of course, expected by the porter in charge.—W. BOMBAY.

THE CORACLES OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.—Caesar refers to the coracles of the ancient Britons in "De Bello Civili," book I. and chapter 54th:—"Imperat militibus Caesar, ut naves faciant, cujus generis cum superioribus annis usas Britannie docuerat. Carinae primae statuuntur, ex lvi materia fiunt: reliquum corpus navium viminibus contextum, coriis integuntur," &c.—W. L., Tamworth.

\* In the Delphine edition of Caesar there is a note in *hoc loco*, with a quotation from Lucan, who speaks of the coracle of Britain as being also used in the river Po.

RUSSIAN NAMES.—The custom of the Russian Imperial family is to add the father's name to that of the son's, with the addition of *vitch*, or *vitsch*. Thus, the present Emperor was christened Alexander Nicolavitch—i.e., Alexander, the son of Nicholas. If the same rule held good at the period referred to, the successor of Basil Ivanowitch (which means Basil the son of John), if he were that Czar's son, would be called Ivan, or Iwan Basilowitch, or Vassilowitch. Such variations in spelling are frequent in the histories of that period.—BETA.

"IVAN THE TERRIBLE."—In reply to "Nestor," this celebrated tyrant was succeeded by his son Fedor Ivanowitch in 1584, and died in 1591. With him ended the dynasty of Ruric on the throne of Moscow. His younger brother, Demetrius, was murdered.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. R., and others.—We apprehend the ingenious composer of Problem No. 664 has overlooked a mate in two moves, which you suggest.

T. J., Haworth.—How do you propose to avert the mate in Problem No. 669, after White plays for his first move B to Q 5th?

T. K., an Amateur.—The diagram is quite undecipherable. You should indicate the men by initials.

H. C. S.—If you can make a certainty of winning seventeen games out of twenty-one from your opponent—that is to say, seventeen successfully, well-fought games, there is no impropriety in offering him the odds of Pawn and move. If he declines to accept them, you may propose to play always for a small stake, and, after a short time, his objection to take odds will probably evaporate.

\* Want of room compels us to postpone the majority of answers to Chess Correspondents to next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 661.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to Q B 8th P takes Q  
2. Q to K R 8th (ch) Q takes P  
3. Kt to K B 2nd Anything.  
4. Either Kt mates.  
(Black has other modes of play, but none by which he can postpone the mate.)

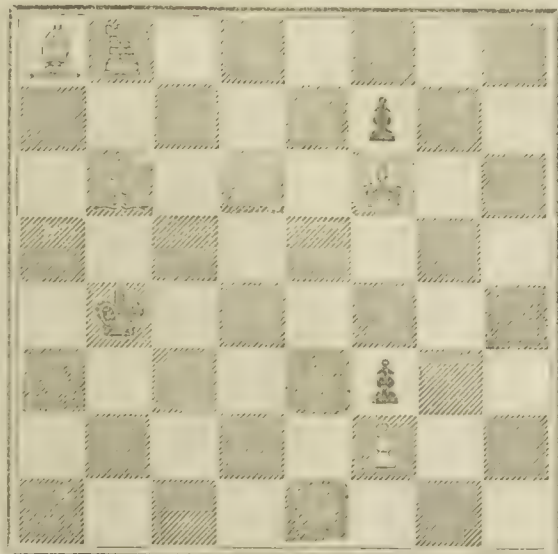
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 662.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to Q Kt 7th K takes P (a)  
2. R takes B (ch) K to K sq, or K  
3. Kt mates. 3rd, or Q B sq, or Q B 3rd  
(a) 1. Kt to Q B 5th B to K B 4th  
2. P Queen's-Mate. Any move

PROBLEM NO. 665.

By E. B. C., of Hoboken.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

A smart affair between Messrs. DUFFRESNE and MAYET.

(Evans' Gambit.)

| WHITE (M. D.)      | BLACK (M. M.)   | WHITE (M. D.)            | BLACK (M. M.)   |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. P to K 4th      | P to K 4th      | 16. Q R to K sq          | Castles         |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 17. K B to Q 3rd         | Q to K B 5th    |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th  | K B to Q B 4th  | 18. Q R to K 4th         | Q to Q 7th      |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th   | K B takes Kt P  | 19. Q R to K 3rd (b)     | K Kt to K B 5th |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd    | K B to Q R 4th  | 20. Q B to his sq        | Q takes Kt      |
| 6. P to Q 4th      | P takes P       | 21. K B takes K Kt       | Q to her 5th    |
| 7. Castles         | P takes P       | 22. K B takes K R P (ch) | K takes B       |
| 8. Q to her Kt 3rd | Q to K B 3rd    | 23. Q to Q B 2nd (ch)    | K to K sq       |
| 9. P to K 5th      | Q to K Kt 3rd   | 24. Q R to K 4th (c)     | Q to Q 4th      |
| 10. Q Kt takes P   | K B to Q Kt 3rd | 25. Kt to K Kt 6th (d)   | K R to K sq     |
| 11. Q B to Q R 3rd | Q Kt to Q R 4th | 26. Q R to K B 4th (e)   | Kt to Q B 3rd   |
| 12. Q to Q Kt 4th  | P to Q B 4th    | 27. B to Kt 2nd          | K B to Q B 2nd  |
| 13. Q to Q R 4th   | K Kt to K 2nd   | 28. Q to Q B 3rd         | P to K 4th (f)  |
| 14. P to K 6th (g) | K B P takes P   | 29. Q to K R 3rd         | P takes R       |
| 15. K Kt to K 5th  | Q to K B 4th    | 30. Q to K R 5th (ch)    |                 |

And mates in two more moves.

- (a) Well conceived, and leading to some pleasing combinations.
- (b) Threatening to win the Queen if she take the Kt.
- (c) Q to K Kt 6th, followed by Kt to K Kt 4th, would have been much more troublesome to Black, we apprehend.
- (d) Few players could have resisted the temptation of playing K R to Q sq to win the Queen. Had White so played, the answer would have been P to Q B 5th; and, on the Queen being captured, R takes K B P, &c.
- (e) Intending to win the Queen by R to B 8th (ch), and Kt to K 7th (ch), &c.
- (f) A grave error. By playing Kt to Q 5th he must have won, instead of losing the game as he now does.

ANOTHER DASHING SKIRMISH, PLAYED BY COUNT VITZTHUM

AND MR. FAIRBEER.

(Scotch Gambit.)

| BLACK (Count V.)   | WHITE (Mr. F.)  | BLACK (Count V.)      | WHITE (Mr. F.)     |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. P to K 4th      | P to K 4th      | 13. Q B takes Kt      | P takes B          |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 14. Q Kt to Q 2nd     | Q B takes K Kt     |
| 3. P to Q 4th      | P takes P       | 15. Kt takes B        | Q to K 2nd         |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th  | K B to Q B 4th  | 16. Q takes P         | Castles on Q side  |
| 5. K Kt to Kt 5th  | K Kt to K R 3rd | 17. Q to Q 5th        | Kt to K 4th        |
| 6. Q to K R 5th    | Q to K 2nd      | 18. Kt takes Kt       | Q takes Kt         |
| 7. K Kt to K B 3rd | K B checks      | 19. Q R to Q Kt sq    | B to Kt 2nd        |
| 8. P to Q B 3rd    | P takes P       | 20. Q to K R 2nd (ch) | K to Kt sq         |
| 9. Castles         | P to Q 3rd      | 21. P to Q R 4th      | P to Q 4th         |
| 10. P takes P      | K B to Q B 4th  | 22. Q R to Q Kt 5th   | Q to K B 3rd       |
| 11. Q Kt to Kt 5th | Q B to K Kt 5th | 23. K to R sq         | Q R to K Kt sq (a) |
| 12. Q to K R 4th   | Q to Q 2nd      | 24. R takes B         |                    |

And White cannot save the game (b).

- (a) A fatal oversight.
- (b) Because, on his taking the Rook, there follows Q to Q 7th, &c.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Consultation Game at the St. George's Chess-Club, played by Mr. STAUNTON and Mr. CUNNINGHAM, against Mr. LÖWENTHAL and one of the leading players of the Club.

(Scotch Gambit.)

| WHITE (S. & Ally.)    | BLACK (L. & Ally.) | WHITE (S. & Ally.)              | BLACK (L. & Ally.) |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. P to K 4th         | P to K 4th         | 22. K R to Q 2nd                | Q R to Q 2nd       |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd    | Q Kt to Q B 3rd    | 23. Q to Q B 3rd                | K R to Q sq        |
| 3. P to Q 4th         | P takes P          | 24. B to K 2nd                  | P to K B 3rd       |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th     | K B to Q B 4th     | 25. P to K R 3rd                | Kt to K 2nd        |
| 5. Castles            | P to Q 3rd         | 26. R from K sq to Kt to Q B sq |                    |
| 6. P to Q B 3rd       | P to Q 6th         | 27. R takes R                   | R takes R          |
| 7. P to Q Kt 4th      | K B to Q Kt 3rd    | 28. R takes R                   | B takes R          |
| 8. P to Q R 4th       | P to Q R 4th       | 29. Q to her 3rd                | Kt to Q 3rd        |
| 9. P to Q Kt 5th      | Q Kt to K 4th      | 30. Kt to Q 2nd                 | B to K 3rd         |
| 10. Kt takes Kt       | P takes Kt         | 31. K to R 2nd                  | K to B sq          |
| 11. Q to Q Kt 3rd     | Q to K B 3rd       | 32. P to K Kt 4th               | K to K 2nd         |
| 12. K B takes Q P (a) | Q B to K 3rd       | 33. Q to Q B 3rd                | Q to Q Kt 5th      |
| 13. Q to Q B 2nd (b)  | K Kt to K 2nd      | 34. Q to Q B 2nd                | Kt to Q Kt 2nd     |
| 14. Kt to Q 2nd       | Kt to K R 3rd      | 35. Kt to Q Kt sq               | Kt to Q B 4th      |
| 15. Kt to K B 3rd     | P to K B 3rd       | 36. Kt to Q B 3rd               | Kt to Q Kt 4th     |
| 16. Q to K 3rd        | B takes B          | 37. Q takes Q                   | Kt takes Q         |
| 17. P takes B         | Q to K 2nd         | 38. K to Kt 2nd                 | K to Q 3rd         |
| 18. Q to K sq         | Q to Q B 4th (c)   | 39. K to K B 2nd                | Kt to Q 7th        |
| 19. K to R sq         | Q R to Q sq        | 40. K to K sq                   | Kt takes Q B P     |
| 20. P to Q B 4th      | P to Q Kt 3rd (d)  |                                 |                    |
| 21. K R to K B 2nd    | Castles            |                                 |                    |

And the game, after a few more moves, was won by Black.

- (a) The opening—may, the game throughout—is played by White with astonishing apathy and presents no line of interest from beginning to end.
- (b) A very little consideration would have shown that P to Q B 4th was better than this.
- (c) Threatening to move Kt to K B 5th.
- (d) They would have played immediately in taking the Bishop. For instance—  
20. Kt takes B  
21. Q takes R  
22. Q to Q B 3rd, &c.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1011.—By G. M.

White: K at K Kt 5th, Q at Q B 8th, Rs at K R 4th and Q B 6th, B at K B 8th, Ps at K B 3rd and K 3rd.  
Black: K at his 4th, Q at Q 7th, Rs at Q Kt 2nd and 6th, Bs at K R 7th and Q Kt 8th, Kts at K B 4th and Q R sq; Ps at K Kt 2nd, K B 2nd, B 2nd, and Q 2nd.

White to play and mate in seven moves.

No. 1012.—By C. F. R.

White: K at K Kt 7th, Rs at K 7th and Q B 8th, Bs at K Kt 2nd and K B 2nd, P at K B 3rd.  
Black: K at K B 5th, Kt at K Kt 3rd; Ps at K R 2nd, Q 3rd, and Q B 4th.

White to play and mate in five moves.



M. PAUL DELA-  
ROCHE.

M. PAUL DELAROCHE, the eminent French painter, whose pencil has been for thirty years prolific of masterpieces, died in Paris last week, aged fifty-nine. The loss to art is a serious one, as many works which might have delighted posterity are thus scattered to the world of dreams; and many a masterly sketch which only required his indefatigable industry to assume the form of a nobler and complete masterpiece, must lurk in the connoisseur's portfolio. In truth he is one of the few men of his day whose powers remained not only unimpaired, but which seemed to mellow and ripen with age. Of his last production, entitled the "Last Banquet of the Girondists," rumour, of which the faint echoes reached England, spoke in no measured terms of praise; and it would almost seem as if some instinctive foreboding of its being his ultimate effort had led him to depict the anguish of parting friends.

He was accustomed to point to that peculiar droop over the eyelid, so noticeable in his own physiognomy, as a mark of a melancholy temperament. This tendency is conspicuous in the selection of the painter's principal subjects. He was fond of drawing upon the misfortunes of fallen greatness as a source of inspiration, and of thus pointing the moral of historical tales. Amongst his earlier productions was one representing Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, stretched on her prison pallet, cross-examined by a somewhat truculent-looking Cardinal of Winchester. In the same category of immured youth may be placed the picture of the young Princes in the Tower, known as the "Children of Edward." The texture of this picture is not less admirable than the pathos which the artist has thrown into the expression of the boys' faces. The success of this picture was only surpassed by that of another martyr of the Tower, "Lady Jane Grey," who is painted just before her execution. M. Delaroche may, in fact, pair off with Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, who has striven to make the Tower of London his own. Unlike the romance-writer, however, M. Delaroche has not limited himself to one period; and his most successful efforts are those illustrative of the revolutionary drama



THE LATE M. PAUL DELAROCHE.

which his friend and fellow-member of the Institute, M. Guizot, so ably penned. The picturesque costume of that period, whether of Roundhead or Cavalier, he has caught with singular felicity. His is a sort of pictorial resumé of the period, commencing from the first act of what Clarendon has christened the Rebellion—that is, "Stratford being led to Execution," to what is nigh its last, "Charles I.

amount of time to execute as the painting itself; but of how much more enduring material was its sheet of copper than that of the wall which it mimicked was well nigh proved by a terrible disaster. Fire broke out in this hall, when being warmed for the purpose of awarding the prizes of the Institute last winter, and the painting, which had till then stood admirably the test of time without any apparent fading

in the Banqueting Room at Whitehall," scoffed at by the Ironsides, who have vanquished him. These two pictures are the ornaments of one of our richest private collections; but we are unaware whether the same is the case with a charming little cabinet picture representing Queen Henrietta-Maria hiding under a hedge, whilst the Parliamentary army is seen defiling by a side-road in the distance. This was, however, only executed by a favourite pupil from an original sketch of the master.

It has been maintained by some that the painter's forte lay in his minor works—such as the "Assassination of the Duke de Guise," the "Richelieu in a Barge on the Rhone, towing De Thou and Cinq-Mars," and the "Cardinal Mazarin playing at Lansquenot in Bed." These three pictures would alone suffice to make any man's claims to fame paramount.

M. Delaroche was fortunate in finding an engraver of kindred talents to his own in M. Henriquel Dupont, who has rendered with rare skill the spirit of the artist as well as the general truth of aspect to which other copperplate-workers limit themselves. The latest triumph of this gentleman's burin we all know, from its conspicuous appearance in the print-sellers' windows, being amongst the lengthiest compositions ever engraved—we allude, of course, to the tripartite engraving of the Hémicycle des Beaux Arts, consisting of one central portion, where the genius of the Periclean age, personated by Phidias, Apelles, and Ictinus, sits enthroned, attended by four emblematic figures of Greek, Roman, Gothic, and Renaissance Arts. Lower down is the figure of Renown distributing crowns; and in lengthy array, on each side, are grouped, in masterly contour, all the magnates of Art, from its Giotto and Cimabue infancy down to its efflorescence under Poussin and Inigo Jones. The plate took the same



SPANISH SCENE.—PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM.—(SEE PAGE 508.)





ILLUMINATION OF THE ETAT MAJOR, ST. PETERSBURG.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



of the colours, was obscured by the smoke; and in many portions so parched as to require the combined action of the restorer and the talent of the artist, who fortunately survived long enough to repair some dozen or more figures that were completely obliterated. The shock, however, and the fatigue attending the task of restoration, must have exercised anything but a beneficial effect upon a frame already worn somewhat by incessant toil. Well do we, as might all stray visitors to the Palais des Beaux Arts, recollect the appearance of this, one of its most esteemed professors, as he chatted in one of its inner courts to his father-in-law, Horace Vernet, and whiffed his favourite cigarette, by which practice his fore-finger and thumb were burned to a bistre colour. He used to saunter there dressed in the somewhat quaint, but doubtless comfortable, garb which he wore in his own atelier, consisting of a little grey cut-away jacket, loose and baggy calico trousers, falling, Turkish fashion, upon amber-coloured papooses. The mention of the little grey coat reminds us of the partial likeness of him who wore it to Napoleon Bonaparte; the lock of hair ostentatiously curling in front aiding somewhat the allusion.

It is difficult in England to realise the sensation attending the eclipse of such powers as those which belonged to M. Delaroche. These were felt and appreciated by French society not only in the works which emanated from his studio, but by his scholarly acquirements, by his mastery over a wide field of art, which made him be considered a sort of oracle, and, let us add, by a caustic wit, which is the heaven of the Parisian salons: his presence was felt to be a veritable power, and its withdrawal leaves a gap not easily to be filled. From the tyro in art, who used to frequent his students' atelier, to the King, when there was a King, one and all loved to do him honour. Of late years the painter of the "Death of Queen Elizabeth," which, by the by, will be numbered amongst his masterpieces, had retired from public exhibitions, scared by the ignorant vituperation of critics (as our own Turner was in his latter days). The loss was felt by the public, who missed his name chiefly last year in the Great Exhibition. That public now looks forward to the hope that the painter's mantle has fallen on the shoulders of one of his sons, who has, it is said, taken up the Fine Arts as a profession, with every prospect of success.

The funeral of M. Delaroche took place last Saturday morning. The funeral cortege left the residence of the deceased at about half-past twelve, and proceeded to the Church of the Trinity in the Rue de Clichy. The cords of the pall were held by M. Lemaire, President of the Academy des Beaux Arts; M. Halévy, Perpetual Secretary of that body; Count de Nieuwerkerke, Director-General of the Imperial Museums; and MM. R. Fleury and Vinit, Secretaries of the Schools. All the different classes of the Institute were represented. In the cortege were to be seen MM. Thiers and Villmain, of the French Academy, and MM. Ingres, Ambroise Thomas, Hector Berlioz, Henriquel Dupont, Dumont, Pictot, Caristie, Lefuel, Lebas, Leon Coignet, Alaux, Eugene Delacroix, &c. A great number of literary men and artists of every denomination followed. The chief mourners were M. Horace Vernet, father-in-law of the deceased, and the two young sons of the latter. Military honours were paid to the deceased as officer of the Legion of Honour by a battalion of the National Guard. After the religious ceremony the body was conveyed to the cemetery of Montmartre and deposited in the family vault. M. Halévy delivered an address over the tomb, in which, in the most affecting terms, he spoke of the loss which the artistic world would experience in being deprived of the eminent talents of the deceased; and then alluded to the names of the men who had been snatched by death from the Beaux Arts so rapidly during the past twelve months. At half-past two the crowd which had followed the procession to the cemetery separated.

#### SCENE IN SPAIN. MONK PREACHING.

PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM.

WE this week present our subscribers with an engraving from a picture by the well-known painter of Irish scenes generally so conspicuous on the walls of the Old Water-Colour Society—Mr. F. W. Topham. The picture engraved is one of the results of the artist's recent tour in Spain, and is well calculated to show many points of resemblance between the scenery and character of Ireland—previously so *au fait* to the artist—and that of Spain. Perhaps no subject could have been chosen which would have been more consonant with the artist's previous style than that of a monk preaching to a group of attentive listeners; indeed, with very few omissions—such as the trees, canvas roof, &c.—the rendering might be true of either country.

#### THE ST. PETERSBURG ILLUMINATIONS.

IN our Correspondent's letter of last week we described the illuminations upon the return of the Emperor of Russia to St. Petersburg, at the close of the Coronation festivities at Moscow; although the demonstrations in the former capital may be considered the finale. The extent and splendour of the illuminations at St. Petersburg are well represented in the Engraving upon the preceding page: here is the crescent façade of the Etat-Major lighted in its architectural lines throughout; the lower story being fronted with various devices. Large stars blaze in various parts. The central arch is equally resplendent; and beneath the car of triumph is a star of gigantic size. Crowds of admiring spectators are in the place, viewing the magnificent display; and in the centre is the column erected by the late Emperor to the memory of his august brother, Alexander. Altogether, this is a striking scene: alike imposing from its vast extent and brilliancy; in the former respect, at least, symbolical of the Empire.

#### TONGUE FOR THE WESTMINSTER BELL.

WE engrave this specimen of wrought-iron work, than which no product of our forges is likely to "make more noise in the world." It has been produced at the Houghton-le-Spring Iron Works, near Durham, by Mr. Geo. Hopper, a manufacturer who has attained some eminence in the north of England as a maker of superior forged, or hammered, iron. It will be seen from the Engraving that the part which strikes the bell is a spheroid of solid wrought iron, twenty-four inches in diameter, terminating at the bottom in a frustum of a cone whose several diameters are five and eight inches respectively. The shank varies from three to four inches in diameter, and terminates in a hinge joint, bearing upon a gun-metal pin. This attaches the clapper to the connecting piece at the top, which goes through the metal of the bell, and is firmly secured by means of a screwed nut. The total weight of the clapper with its appendages is 1484½ lb.; their total length being 10 ft. 7½ in.

The clapper was forged at Mr. Hopper's iron-works at Houghton-le-Spring, and smoothed and finished at his new works near Fence Houses; from which latter place it was forwarded by rail on Saturday last to the New Palace at Westminster.

It is worthy of remark that Durham may now fairly claim the parentage of Big Ben, for it will be remembered that the casting itself was produced near Stockton-on-Tees, in the same county; the process of casting and a sketch of the bell having been illustrated at the time in the columns of this Journal.

Mr. E. B. Denison, in a letter to the *Times*, states that he heard the bell when it was first sounded at Norton, near Stockton, with a temporary clapper, and was quite satisfied with it, and that the note is E. Mr. Denison adds:—"The shape and composition of the bell have been determined by the results of experience; that is to say, by observations on many existing bells, bad and good, by analysis of the metal of old bells of high character, and by new experiments on bells of different proportions both of shape and metal; which have led Mr. Denison to adopt a composition with more tin in it than is usual in modern bells, and a shape rather fatter in the sound bow, where the clapper will strike inside (though the bell cannot be swung) and the clock hammer outside. It is satisfactory to be able to add that the bell-founders and the Rev. Mr. Taylor (not Professor Taylor), Mr. Denison's colleague in the approval of the bells, have fully agreed with him as to the results of the experiments.

#### LITERATURE.

THE POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Selected and Edited by the Rev. R. A. WILLMOTT. Illustrated with One Hundred Engravings. Routledge and Co.

Some people are very fond of mourning over what they term the decline of poetry. Let such examine these selections from the poets of the nineteenth century, and they will be compelled to admit that the inspiration has not passed away; that the sacred fire is not quenched upon the altars—it has only assumed a different development. Taste changes, and so do the outward forms of literature; but the imperishable soul still sits within. Genius—ay, genius of the highest order—exists among us, and the bard tunes his lyre as in the olden times. The heroic themes of another age may not engross our attention, and the world may turn to listen awestruck to Crabbe when he sings the woes of the poor, to Hood as he paints the sufferings of those pierced by the shafts of adversity, or to Coleridge clothing in immortal verse feelings that thrill in every human heart. Occasionally the old heroic strains ravish our souls, and when Felicia Hemans strikes the bold notes of victory, or Campbell rolls forth his glorious war-songs, our martial ardour glows within us.

There is an endearing charm in all these varied themes, and the painters of life in repose, of life under tribulation, of life in high earnest action, are kindred spirits. Were any better proof required of this, we might find it in the volume before us. It opens with selections from the works of James Beattie, while "All Things New," by Frances Brown, forms its very appropriate conclusion; and we can safely say that there is not a single poet of any distinction who has flourished within the last seventy years from whose writings Mr. Willmott does not produce something worthy to be treasured.

Never did the fine critical taste of the editor appear to greater advantage than on the present occasion. The first words of his preface show the reader what is in store for him, and they give one such a full idea of the book that we have no hesitation in quoting them:—"Very suggestive of musical and pleasant thoughts is the picture-gallery which this preface opens; and among them is the recollection of the manner in which these choice word-paintings have been contributed by the authors or their representatives; always with liberal promptness, and sometimes with expressions of personal good will, to be gratefully treasured. Nor can I forget the generous enterprise of the publishers, and the tasteful skill of the brothers Dalziel, by whom the grace and the beauty of the pencil have been translated into the popular language of their own art." Gracious words these, honest sentiments, giving a glimpse not only of the character of the man, and of the nature of his work, but also of the genius that becomes, as it were, a lamp to his feet. We may safely accept Mr. Willmott as our guide, more especially with such able coadjutors as artist, engraver, printer, and publisher have in the present instance shown themselves to be. This selection of modern poetry, for happiness of choice, beauty—we might say gorgeousness—of illustration, and general excellence even in the minutest details, is altogether unrivalled.

The contents of the volume speak for themselves. Among them will be found Cowper's "Lines to his Mother's Picture;" Byron's "Dream," and "The Prisoner of Chillon;" Ann Radcliffe's "Song of a Spirit;" Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale;" Coleridge's "Genevieve;" the dying scene from Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion;" Campbell's spirit-stirring lyrics—first and foremost among which we may name that glorious national song, "Ye Mariners of England;" Charles Wolfe's "Burial of Sir John Moore;" Felicia Hemans' "The Message to the Dead" and "The Return;" Tennyson's "May-Queen;" and Charles Mackay's "Youth and Sorrow;" and numerous other poems of the highest merit, illustrated by such artists as John Gilbert, W. Harvey, Duncan, Tenniel, Millais, Pickersgill, Dalziel, Clayton, Foster, and others of distinguished reputation. Indeed, some of the illustrations are perfect gems; and their variety adds to the general excellence of the book. Sweet landscapes, sea-scenes, sketches of well-known spots, representations of character, are brought together in rich abundance. The engravings have been executed in the highest style of art by the brothers Dalziel; and these choice specimens of modern song, thus embellished and printed upon delicately-tinted paper, are issued at a remarkably low price. Our modern poets may certainly feel proud of having their best productions given to the world in so beautiful a shape; and if any among the living writers who have not found a place in this incomparable volume are inclined to cavil at the omission, let them reflect upon what Mr. Willmott so truly says in his admirable preface, "a great constituency can only be represented by a few members."

Mr. Willmott has gone boldly forth into the broad domains of modern literature, and has collected into this beautiful book the choicest specimens. Here we behold the loftiest flights of the imagination most gloriously arrayed—the fairest flowers of song glittering in a golden vase. It is a fit offering, both as regards poetry and art, to lay at the shrine of the beautiful.

#### RUSSIA AT THE TIME OF THE CORONATION OF ALEXANDER II.

A Series of Letters Addressed from Moscow and St. Petersburg to the *Daily News*. By JOHN MURPHY, Special Correspondent of that Journal.

"What I saw I have endeavoured to describe," says Mr. Murphy, in a modest introduction to his clever brochure, "and I believe that in the letters will be found tolerably faithful sketches of pageants, the record of which must henceforth form part of the history of Russia." Having read with much interest the letters as they appeared in the *Daily News*, we may add that, notwithstanding the haste with which they must have been written, they contain a most amusing and picturesque historical narrative of the grandest Imperial show that ever was represented in any European capital. We ought to mention that, in addition to the letters which have appeared in the *Daily News*, the volume contains about fifty pages of original matter including a description of a Moscow hotel and its landlord, which will be read with special interest by all English travellers who meditate a visit to that wonderful city.

#### PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE succession of additions and improvements in some form or other to the beautiful art of Photography leaves but a short interval of rest to the chronicler. Mr. Delamotte, a gentleman who takes an active part in matters connected with Photography, has just published a neat little manual on the "Oxymel Process." This process, it appears, the invention of Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. Delamotte has endeavoured to simplify in its details and manner of working, believing it to be one of the most valuable discoveries that has been made in the art of Photography since the invention of the Collodion process, by Mr. Scott Archer. The advantages to be obtained by its use appear to be that by its aid "tourists may take a dozen or two plates ready prepared, and, during a week or a fortnight may expose them in the camera as they may require, and in the evening, or even in a day or two afterwards, may develop the pictures they have obtained, at their convenience." This is a most desirable thing for Photographers, and we must say that the process is clearly described and illustrated, and we can recommend it to our friends.

Upon our table is another neat and extremely cheap little manual of the art, which we perceive has reached a fifth edition. This of itself is sufficient guarantee of its worth; and we can vouch for the accuracy with which the author describes the various Photographic processes, and believe it fully deserves the popularity it has attained to.

While on the subject of Photography, we desire to call the attention of the public to an exceedingly well-executed, and very valuable series of photographic portraits of eminent literary and scientific men of the age, now in course of publication by Messrs. Maull and Polyblank, of 55, Gracechurch-street. They are issued at a low price, and are remarkably faithful and well-executed likenesses—judging from those we have seen of Macaulay, Stephenson, Bailey, Roebuck, Sir B. Brodie, and Professor Owen.

"The Oxymel Process in Photography." By Philip H. Delamotte, F.S.A. Chapman and Hall. 1856.

"Manual of Photography." By J. Hogg. Fifth Edition, pp. 80. price 1s. W. M. Clark, Warwick-lane.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Grand Duchess Helen of Russia arrived on the 6th inst. at Augsburg, in Bavaria, where her Imperial Highness was received by the Minister of Russia, M. de Severin, and her sister-in-law, the Princess Frederick of Wurtemberg. The two Princesses were to pass the night in the town.

Count Buol hesitates about encountering the risk that would attend the Emperor of Austria's journey through Lombardy. The Civil Governor, Baron Von Bürger, appointed to get up the enthusiasm, is not quite certain of success.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia arrived in London about half-past ten o'clock on Saturday last, and immediately proceeded to Windsor, on a visit to the Queen and Royal family.

The Queen of Prussia left Berlin for Dresden on the 6th inst., in order to congratulate the newly-married couple—the Princess Margaret and the Archduke Charles Louis, as well as her sister Queen Amelia.

Prince Jerome Napoleon received on Saturday last the hereditary Prince of Tuscany and the persons of his suite. His Royal Highness was also received by Prince Napoleon.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston came to town on Saturday afternoon, from Manchester. His Lordship and Lady Palmerston subsequently proceeded to Windsor Castle, to dine with her Majesty.

A letter from Berlin, of the 5th inst., says that the King and Princess of the Royal family left that city the day before for Letzingen, where there was to be a grand hunting party.

King Otho left Munich on the 5th instant, to return to the capital of his kingdom.

King Maximilian of Bavaria had a narrow escape for his life on the 1st inst. While his Majesty was on his way to Tolz, a part of the road suddenly sank, and one of the leaders and a postilion fell into the chasm. Fortunately, the wheel horses stopped, and his Majesty was able to alight without accident.

It is positively stated that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has come to a decision relative to the succession to the throne of Greece. It will be Prince Ypsilanti, the only scion now living of that illustrious family, who will be called to the throne of Greece after the death or abdication of King Otho.

The Sultan held a grand divan on the 1st inst. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe gave a magnificent entertainment on that day, in honour of conferring the Order of the Garter on the Sultan.

King Victor Emmanuel will visit Nice about the 25th inst. He will return to Turin in December for the opening of Parliament, and then go back to Nice.

The Queen has created Lord Talbot de Malahide a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the same style and title which he bears in the Peerage of Ireland.

Prince Adalbert of Prussia has fully recovered from the wounds he received in the combat with the Riff pirates.

The Emperor Alexander has presented Mr. John Head (eldest son of Jeremiah Head, Esq., of Ipswich), the chief engineer of the water-works in Warsaw, with a magnificent gold ring set with eight diamonds of the finest water.

*Le Nord* unblushingly informs its readers that, with but one exception, every English journal condemns Lord Palmerston for the bellicose tendency of his Manchester addresses.

Count de Persigny left Paris on Sunday last on his return to London.

The Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P., left London for Paris on Monday last, on his way to Nice, where he will remain until shortly before the meeting of Parliament.

The Sultan has conferred the decoration of the Medjidie on Count Coronini and most of the superior officers of the Austrian army occupying the Principalities.

M. Mirés has gone to Madrid, with the object, it is supposed, of putting himself at the head of the Spanish Crédit Mobilier. Previously to his departure he made a treaty of peace with the Crédit Mobilier of Paris, with which establishment he had long been at war.

The installation of Earl Howe as Provincial Grand Master of the Leicestershire Masonic Lodge will take place on Tuesday next, when the noble Earl will lay the foundation-stone of the new schools in connection with St. John's Church, Stamford.

The Grand Duchess Marie, the widow of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, is one of the "founders" of the French Crédit Mobilier. Her name figures on the list of founders.

His Highness Meer Ali Morad, who has been for the last month visiting in Ireland, has returned to London, and is making arrangements to bring his case again before Parliament.

Amongst the notices of marriage placarded a few days since at the mairie of the first arrondissement, Paris, was that of M. Taxeira de Maltos, banker, at Madrid, with Mlle. Anastasie David, washerwoman, of Etoges (Marne).

Mr. Edward Smith O'Brien, eldest son of Mr. William Smith O'Brien, of Cahernoy, late M.P. for the county Limerick, has been admitted by the benchers of the Queen's Inns as a law student during the present term.

M. Barrius has been charged by the French Government to execute a large picture representing the landing of the French army at Eupatoria; and M. Doré, one representing the sortie from Sebastopol of the 29th November.

The Earl of Cork has purchased the oil-painting of Blarney Castle, from the easel of Mr. John Day, at present on exhibition at the Athenaeum, Cork.

The Princess Belgioiso arrived at Genoa the other day by the steamer from Marseilles, and continued her journey to Milan.

James Brant, Esq., late her Majesty's Consul at Erzeroum, has been appointed to the Consulate at Damascus, and is home on leave, having been absent at his post at Erzeroum for nearly twenty years.

Mr. Henry Hertz, the pianist, has been named by the King of the Belgians Knight of the Order of Leopold.

Mr. Richardson, the accomplished flautist, while attending a rehearsal, a few days since, at the Surrey Gardens, was seized with paralysis.

A German edition of the collective works of Francis Arago has just appeared at Leipsic, with an introduction by the venerable Alex. Von Humboldt.

Mrs. Colonel Godfrey, now residing at Exeter, has offered to present a most splendid collection of stuffed birds, comprising upwards of 1100 cases, to the city of Bath.

Mdme. Rachel, in a letter to her son, dated Cairo, the 18th ult., states that her health has greatly improved by the change of air, and expresses a confident hope of a further amelioration.

The fifth number of a Bohemian translation of the dramatic works of Shakspeare, published at the expense of the Royal Museum of Bohemia, has just left the press. It contains the "Merry Wives of Windsor." The translator is Herr F. Maly.

The well-known "conjurer," Robert Houdin, is performing with great success in Algeria. The Arabs look upon him with considerable awe. He is known among them as Robert le Diable.

One of the pieces placed before the Court at Compiègne last week was called "The Noisy Toilets." The entry upon the stage of Mdme. Delaporte, in an aerostatic dress of several yards' circumference, was the signal for a universal burst of laughter.

Copies of an extremely beautiful and clear photograph of the lunar mountain Copernicus, with its remarkable crater, made by Padre Secchi, of the Observatory at Rome, have been obtained at the expense of the Royal Society, for the use of astronomers in this country engaged in observing lunar phenomena.

The statue of the Duke Charles de Mecklenburg, father of the late Queen Louise, was lately stolen from the garden at Potsdam. The metal was stolen from the original thief, and both the fellows were discovered through the sale of it at a very low price.

The journals of Genoa announce the arrival in that city of the advocate Mignona, lately condemned by the Criminal Court of Naples to perpetual exile from the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Cheltenham has struck a medal in commemoration of the visit to that town of the learned members of the British Association.

The French Photographic Society, presided over by M. Regnault, intend holding an exhibition at Paris, open to foreigners, on the 15th of next month.

The late Bishop of Durham has munificently presented his extensive library of books to the Durham University. They are to be kept separate, at the Bishop's request, from the other works of the library.



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